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IMPEACHMENT.

Continuation of Mr. Bingham's Argument for the Prosecution.

The Personal Difficulties in the House.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The largest audience that has assembled on the trial greeted Judge BINGHAM to-day. In its artificial *tout ensemble* it was not as brilliant as usual, owing to the mist and rain which fell most of the day; but the number present exceeded that of any other occasion since tickets were issued. The character of the attendance was also of a very high order. The House was present on the floor in nearly its entire strength. Those regular *habitués* of the gallery, grown familiar by their constant presence day after day, were out in full force; and everybody else, who by any possible means could procure the necessary ticket, and a great many who couldn't were also present, the latter class being admitted during these last days of the trial by a liberal construction of the ticket system, because of one thousand tickets not more than ninety per cent. have been used, except on unusually attractive occasions. On the floor were Col. T. A. SCOTT, formerly Assistant Secretary of War; Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Chief Justice CARTER and Judge FISHER, of the District Supreme Court, and many others.

MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM opened with the discussion of the question of the criminal intent, and held that there was no need of proof thereof; that the violation of the law was always presumed to settle the question of intent. At a later point in the argument, when reviewing some of the evidence on this point, he quoted from the President's letter to Gen. GRANT of Feb. 10, to the effect, "That you (GRANT) knew that my object was to prevent Mr. STANTON from being reinstated." He then quoted the language of the statute which says, "That when a suspended officer shall be reinstated, he shall forthwith resume the functions of the office," which, contrasted with the President's language to GRANT, prove conclusively that the President violated the law intentionally, and with malace aforethought. Mr. BINGHAM then made a very able argument on the question of the power of removal, which he claimed was not vested by the Constitution exclusively in the President, and quoted the opinion of WEBSTER to sustain him. To Mr. EVARTS' comments on the claim of omnipotence of Congress, he made a beautiful answer, asserting in conclusion that it was omnipotent under the laws of God and the control of the people. In arguing as to what are impeachable crimes and misdemeanors, he quoted Kent to show that a President was held by that high authority to be liable to impeachment for any act of mal-administration in office. Mr. BINGHAM then addressed himself to the consideration of the Tenure of Office Act, and it is conceded that he made the ablest exposition of the language and effect of that law that has yet been delivered. He analyzed its provisions very closely, and held that Mr. STANTON was clearly within the provisio, quoted from the President's message of Dec. 12, to show that he believed him to be covered by the proviso, and from Mr. CURTIS' opening argument to show that he believed him to be covered by the body of the statute, and not by the proviso. He then sifted the President's action under this law, first obeying it for a purpose and then disobeying it for another purpose, and summed his action up in one brief illustration, to wit: That the President said virtually: "If the Senate concur in the suspension, I recognize the law; if they do not concur, I defy the law."

On the question of the President's alleged purpose to test the law judicially, he quoted the fact that the President had never instituted any judicial proceedings, and quoted high authority to show that the writ of *quo warranto* could not issue at the instance of an individual. As to the charges of conspiracy not being made under any statute, he referred to the laws of Congress of 1801 and 1831, which provide that all crimes indictable at common law by the laws of Maryland, shall be punishable by the courts of the District of Columbia, as to the claim that the President was not guilty because his attempt at removal was not successful. It was absurd in the face of the fact that the highest courts in this country or England, had long ago decided that the attempt to commit a misdemeanor was a misdemeanor itself. As to the question whether the Tenure of Office act was constitutional or not, he claimed that it was too late to raise it. The Senate had three times decided that it was constitutional. That being established, the question of the President's guilt was decided.

Referring again to the power of removal, he took up the legislation of Congress on the subject, and showed by every act referring to it from 1789 to 1867, that every particle of power on this subject which any President has ever exercised, has been clearly and positively conferred by legislative enactment, that it has been regulated, controlled and limited by statute, and that therefore it was clearly the right of Congress by the Tenure of Office act—of like character to further limit and control this power, or any other act, a perfectly constitutional proceeding.

At 4:15 Judge BINGHAM found his strength so far exhausted that he said that while he might possibly finish in an hour or an hour and a half, if the Senate desired yet he would promise not to go beyond the hour of recess to-morrow, if the Senate would adjourn. Whereupon an adjournment was had. He will conclude to-morrow, and the Senate will then consider the orders before it prior to deliberation.

Mr. BINGHAM's argument deserves the credit of having covered more ground in fewer words than any of his predecessors. There is a certain surplusage of speech, it might be called, when he rounds up his sentences, which detracts somewhat from the terseness of the argument, but which is perhaps the natural exuberance of BINGHAM's manner. It gives him sometimes an oracular style, and results in the repetition of certain set phrases. But take it as a whole, no man who has yet spoken has kept the general questions which he has discussed before the Senate in a more forcible or conspicuous manner. He has scarcely ever descended to technical points or abstract questions, but has argued the few leading questions which underlie the whole case in a masterly manner. The power of the President to construe or judicially determine laws; the power of removal as expressed in the Constitution and as regulated by subsequent legislation; the question of the President's intent and the power of Congress to control jointly with the President. Removals as well as appointments have been the chief subjects of his argument. The speech to-day was stronger and more compact as an argument than that of yesterday, and yet it was not at all lacking in eloquence. In fact, no day since the trial began has the attention of both Senate and galleries been so closely held as to-day, and there has been no day of argument that has had more effect on Senators. Mr. EVARTS's able discourse was enjoyed as people enjoy a perfect work of art. Mr. BINGHAM's to-day was felt as people feel a principle or fact affecting their dearest interests. Nowhere was this plainer than upon the faces of those denominated doubtful Senators. They were more agitated in their manner than has been apparent at any previous time, and the forcible positions assumed and maintained by the speaker unquestionably furnished them food for thought. The argument is conceded to be on all hands a strong reinforcement for the cause of the prosecution, and worthy to be placed side by side with the best efforts of the statesmen of the past.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The city has been alive with a newly-fledged batch of rumors, hatched late last night, to the effect that Senator FESSENDEN, in particular, and a half dozen other Republicans in general, had suddenly become convicted to the necessity of acquitting the President. As to Senator FESSENDEN the information was very precise, even to the exact length, 28 pages, of the argument, which it was alleged he had read to Senator MORRILL, his colleague, and that the latter tried to convince him that he was wrong by reading his own argument in reply. These stories are purely sensational. They are born of fear, excitement and ill-founded hopes. I have the highest authority for stating that Senator FESSENDEN has not indicated to any one how he will vote, and Senator MORRILL says if Mr. FESSENDEN has written anything, he certainly does not know which side he takes, and that no such opinion as is referred to is in existence, so far as he is aware. Thus it is with the names of TRUMBULL, SHERMEN, ANTHONY, HENDERSON, Ross and others, who have been discreet enough to keep their own counsel, and for this very reason they are made the subject of all manner speculation and sensational dispatches, in coining which some correspondents leave a hole out of which they sneak, by saying that "this information is obtained at a late hour of the night, with no means of verifying it." They never have any means of verifying it.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

When the Senate was called to order, Mr. CAMERON moved that the members of the National Medical Association be admitted to places in the gallery.

In reply to a question by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, he said there were about two hundred of them.

Senator DRAKE opposed the motion, saying that Senators and Representatives could furnish them tickets, and thus avoid crowding the galleries.

After some further talk the motion was lost, and the Chair was vacated for the Chief Justice.

MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

The Court having been opened in due form, Mr. BINGHAM proceeded with his argument. In his opening remarks, which were indistinctly heard, he was understood to repeat the view taken by him yesterday, that no man in office or out of office is above the law, but that all persons are bound to obey it. That the President, above all others, is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that the suspending and dispensing power, asserted by the President, is a violation of the rights of the people, and cannot for a moment be allowed.

THE QUESTION OF INTENT.

Mr. BINGHAM continued as follows: When I had the honor to address you somewhat yesterday, I called the attention of the Senate to the proposition that their inquiries were to be directed first to the question whether the President has power under the Constitution to remove the heads of Departments, and to fill the vacancies so created by himself during the session of the Senate, in the absence of express authority, given by law, to him so to do. If the President has not the power, he is confessedly guilty as charged in the first, second, third, eighth and eleventh articles, unless indeed the Senate is to come to the conclusion that it is no crime in the President of the United States deliberately, and purposely, and defiantly to violate the express letter of the Constitution of the United States, and the express prohibition of the law of Congress. I have said that the act was criminal, because it was done deliberately, purposely and defiantly. What answer has been made to this, Senators? The allegation, that the violations of law charged in these articles were not with criminal intent, and the learned counsel have come here, from hour to hour, and from day to day, to show that the criminal intent is to be proved. I deny it—I deny that there is any authority which justifies any such assertion. The law declares, and has declared for centuries, that any act done deliberately in violation of law, that is to say, any unlawful act done by any person of sound mind and understanding and responsible for his acts—necessarily implies that the party doing it intended the necessary consequences of his own act. I make no apology, Senators, for the insertion of the word "intent" in the articles, it is a surplusage and is not needful; but I make no apology for it, as is found in many indictments. No one ever heard of a court where the rules are applied with more strictness than they can be expected to be applied in the Senate of the United States; who ever heard of a court demanding of the prosecution in any instance whatever that he should offer testimony to the criminal intent especially reversed in the indictment, when he had proved that the act was done and that the act done was unlawful? It is a rule not to be challenged here or elsewhere among intelligent men; that every person whether in office or out of office, who does an unlawful act, made criminal by the very terms of the statutes of the country in which he lives and to the jurisdiction of which he is subject, intends all that is involved in the doing of the act and the intent therefor is already established; no proof is required. Why, to require it would simply defeat the ends of justice. Who is able to penetrate the human intellect, to spy into its secret and hidden recesses in the bosom or heart of man, and there witness that which it meditates and which it purposes. Few intelligent men, and especially the ministers of justice, judge of men's purposes by their acts, and, necessarily, that they intend exactly that which they do; and it is for them, not for their accusers, to show that they do not, without intuition, to show that they did not, under temporary delirium of the intellect, by which, in the providence of God, they, for the time being, were deprived of the power of knowing their duty and of doing their duty under the law.

Mr. BINGHAM here read the words of PYM on the trial of Earl STAFFORD regarding intent.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Again, I ask you, Senators, has the President this power under the Constitution and the laws, during the session of the Senate, to create vacancies in the heads of Departments under your Constitution and fill them without the authority of an express law, without the advice and consent of the Senate? If he has not, he has violated the Constitution; he has violated, as I shall show you hereafter, the express law of the land, and is, therefore, criminal—criminal in his conduct and in his intention—before this tribunal, where he stands by the order of the people.

First, then, is this violation by the act of removal an appointment? And here, Senators, although I shall have occasion to notice it more specifically hereafter, I ask to be pardoned for referring at this time to the fact that it cannot have escaped your notice that the learned and astute counsel for the President took care all the time, from the beginning to the end of this controversy, not to connect together the power of removal and the appointment during the session of the Senate. Every word in the voluminous argument of the learned and ingenious counsel for the President bears witness to the truth of what I now assert: that the appointing power is by the express terms of the Constitution, during the session of the Senate, put beyond the power of the President save and except when it is expressly authorized by law. I thank the gentlemen for making this concession at last, to the Senate, for it is a confession of guilt on the part of their client. When no answer can be made they act upon the ancient time-honored and accepted maxim, that "Silence is golden." And so, on that point they were silent, one and all, without exception. There was an appointment made here in direct violation of the express law. In direct violation of the express letter of the Constitution; in direct violation of every interpretation ever given to it by any commanding intellect in this country, and the gentlemen know it. It is in vain, Senators, that they undertake to meet that point in this case, by any reference to the speech of my learned and accomplished friend who represents the State of Ohio in this Senate, Mr. SHERMAN. Not a word escaped his lips in the speech which they have quoted, touching this power of appointment during the session of the Senate and in direct violation of the express letter of the Tenure of Office act. Nor did any such word escape from the lips of any Senator. I am not surprised. It is a credit to the intellectual ability of the learned and accomplished counsel to appear for the President, that they kept that question out of sight in their elaborate and exhaustive arguments.

Mr. BINGHAM here read the provision of the Constitution relative to removals and appointments. He continued:

It is useless to waste words on the proposition, it is so plain and clear; it must be so unless the appointments of heads of departments is otherwise provided for in the Constitution; and I respectfully ask Senators wherein are they otherwise provided for? The heads of departments are named by that title, and it is provided by the very terms of the Constitution that Congress may by law vest in the heads of departments the power to appoint without the consent or anybody, but the authority of the law of Congress, all inferior officers. Can anybody in the light of that provision stand before the Senate and argue that the heads of departments are inferior officers, if their appointment is not otherwise provided for by law, whether it was ever otherwise provided for by law? I am not unmindful of the fact that some of the learned counsel for the President have said that there was no appointment; that this was only an authority to fill a vacancy. The counsel are not strong enough for their client; they cannot get rid of his answer. He declares that he did make an appointment indefinitely; that he made a removal and filled a vacancy. "An appointment *ad interim*" more than once escaped the lips of counsel. I do not, however, propose to rest this case upon any quibble, or any technicality, or any controversy about words. I rest it on the broad spirit of the Constitution and stand here this day to deny that there was ever an hour since the Constitution went into operation, that the President of the United States had authority to authorize anybody, even temporarily, to exercise the functions of the head of a department, by the authority of express law. It certainly is a self-evident proposition which must be understood by Senators, that the power which created the law may repeal it. I make this here, and now because the President's defence is stated more clearly in his answer, and more distinctly than in any of the arguments of the learned counsel, which is, that he asserts and exercises this power by virtue of the implied Executive prerogative, judicially to interpret the Constitution for himself, and judicially to determine the validity of all the laws of the land for himself, and therefore to appoint just such ministers as he pleases, and for such period as he pleases, in defiance alike of the Constitution and of the law. The language of his answer is that he indefinitely vacated the office. He claims this power under the Constitution. On that subject, Senators, I beg leave to say in addition to what I have already uttered, that it was perfectly well understood when the Constitution was on trial for its deliverance before the American people that no such power as this was lodged in the President of the United States. On the contrary, that usurpation of power, that for every violation of the Constitution or the laws he was liable, at all times, to this unrestricted power of the people to impeach him through their Representatives and to try him before their Senate, without let or hindrance from any tribunal on the land. I refer, on this point, to the clear utterances of Mr. HAMILTON, as recorded in the 77th letter to the *Federalist*.

Mr. BINGHAM, having read the extract referred to, continued: I agree with Mr. HAMILTON that it is an absurdity in terms after what has been written in the Constitution for any man whatever to be his attainments, and whatever may be his pretensions, to say that the President has the power in the language of his answer of indefinitely vacating all the Executive offices of the country, and, therefore, of indefinitely filling them without the advice and consent of the Senate in the absence of an express law authorizing him so to do. Here I leave that point for the consideration of the Senate and for the consideration of that great people whom the Senate represent on this trial.

FILLING VACANCIES.

The proposition of the Constitution which I recited yesterday pours a flood of light on this question, as to the power of the President to fill vacancies, and dispel the mist with which the subtleties of counsel have attempted to envelope it—that is the provision that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, and to issue commissions to his appointees, which commissions shall expire at the end of the next session. Now I ask Senators, what possible sense is there in this express provision of the Constitution, that he shall and if the next session, if, after all, notwithstanding this limitation in the Constitution, the President may during the session create vacancies and fill them indefinitely? If he has any such power as that I must be allowed to say, in the words of JOHN MARSHALL: "Your Constitution, at last, is but a spendid bauble; it is not worth the paper on which it is written." It is a matter of mathematical demonstration, from the text of that instrument, that the President's power to fill vacancies is limited to vacancies which may arise during a recess of the Senate, save where it is otherwise provided for by express law. That is my answer to all that has been said here by gentlemen on that subject. They have brought here a long list of appointments of this hour, which is the foundation of the Government to this hour, which is answered by a single word, that there was an existing law authorizing it, and that that law no longer exists. This provision of the Constitution necessarily means what it declares, that the President's power of appointment, by the absence of express law, is limited to such vacancies as may happen during the recess of the Senate, and it necessarily results that the appointment of the head of a department made during a session of the Senate, without the advice and consent of the Senate, has to be made temporarily or otherwise, it must be a commission according to the President's own claim of authority arising under the unlimited executive prerogative, which can never expire but by and with his consent. If anybody can answer this proposition, I should like to have an answer now. It, notwithstanding all that is on your statute books; it, notwithstanding this limitation of the Constitution that his commission to fill vacancies arising during the recess shall expire at the end of the next session, he may, nevertheless, make vacancies and fill them. I say that such commissions cannot expire without the consent of the Executive. If that proposition can be answered by any one, I desire it to be answered now. I want to know by what provision of the Constitution the commission would expire on the plane of this answer. I want to know what is the provision of law they would expire without the consent of the Executive. I want to know what becomes of the appointing power lodged jointly in the Senate with the Executive for the protection of the people's rights, and the protection of the people's interests? It cannot be answered here or anywhere by a retained advocate of the President or by a hundred advocate of the President in the Senate or out of the Senate nowhere. I demand to know again what provision of the Constitution, under the claim set up in the President's answer, terminates the Commission? I took occasion to read from the answer that I might not be misunderstood, that the President puts his claim of power directly on the Constitution. Nobody is to be held responsible for that assumption but this guilty and accused President. It was an audacity, the like of which has no parallel in centuries, for him to come before the custodians of the peoples' power, and defy even the written Constitution, its plainest sense and its plainest letter. I have endeavored, Senators, and I trust in thought over the subject carefully, considerately and conscientiously, to find out anywhere in the text of the Constitution, any colorable excuse for that claim of power by the President so dangerous to the liberties of the people, and I can find, from the beginning to the end of that great instrument, no letter on which claim can, for a moment, be based upon the words, that all Executive power under this Constitution shall be vested in the President. What writer on your Constitution, what decision of your courts, what arguments of all the great statesmen who have in the past illustrated our history, has ever intimated that that provision of the Constitution was a grant of power? No human ingenuity can torture it into anything more than a mere designation of the officer or person to whom shall be committed under the Constitution, and subject to the limitations of the laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution—the executive power of the Government.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Is it not as plainly written that all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives? But is anybody to reason from that designation of the body to which the legislative power is assigned, that that is a special and indefinite authority to Congress to legislate on such subjects as it pleases, and without regard to the Constitution? Is it not also just as plainly written in the Constitution, that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time assign by law? And is anybody thence to infer that that is an indefinite grant of power, authorizing the Supreme Court, or the inferior courts of the United States, to sit in judgment on any and all conceivable questions, and even to reverse by their decision the power of impeachment lodged exclusively in the House of Representatives, and the judgment of impeachment authorized to be pronounced exclusively, and only by the Senate of the United States? It will never do for any man to say that that provision of the Constitution is a grant of power, it is simply the designation of the officer to whom the Executive power of the Government is committed under the limits of the Constitution and laws, as Congress is the designation of the department of the Government to which shall be committed the Legislative power, and as the Court is the designated department to which shall be committed judicial power. Says HAMILTON, therein on this subject: "It is perfectly plain and manifest that although the framers of the Constitution meant to confer executive power on the President, yet they meant to define and limit that power, and to confer no more than they did thus define and limit." Does not the Constitution, Senators, define and limit the Executive power in this? That it declares that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and that it declares that the President shall have power to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, foreign ambassadors and other public officers; in this that it provides he shall have power to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and does it not limit his power in this; that it declares that all legislative power shall be vested on a Congress which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives? In this, that it declares that the President shall take care that the laws which the Congress enact shall be faithfully executed, and in this that it declares that every bill which shall have passed the Congress of the United States, with or without his consent, shall be a law and remain a law to be executed as a law until the same shall have been repealed by the power which made it, or shall have been actually reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case clearly within its jurisdiction, and within the limitations of the Constitution itself? It has been a settled law in this country from a very early period, that the constitutionality of a law shall not be questioned much less adjudged against the validity of the law by a Court cloaked by the Constitution with jurisdiction in the premises, except for a case so clear as to scarcely admit of a doubt. But what is the result, Senators? It is that there is no—I feel myself justified in saying it without having recently very carefully examined the question—one clear, unequivocal decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the constitutionality of any law whatever enacted by the Congress of the United States. Not one. There was no such decision as that in the Dred Scott case. Lawyers will understand me when I use the word decision; what I mean, I mean a judgment pronounced by the Court upon issue joined on the record. There was no such decision in that case, nor in any other case, so far as I recollect, on that subject. However, I may be excused for reading one or two decisions from the courts. Chief Justice MARSHALL in the case of FLETCHER *vs.* PECK, (6 Cranch, p. 87,) says:

"The question, whether a law be void for its repugnance to the Constitution is at all times a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. All opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong incompatibility with each other."

Mr. BINGHAM also read the opinion of the Court reported in 3 Dallo, p. 389, to the effect that the presumption is always in favor of the validity of the law.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Copyright Association.

A meeting of this Association was held Monday afternoon, at Putman's Art Gallery, No. 661 Broadway. Rev. J. A. SPENCER, D. D., occupied the chair. After Mr. PUTMAN had read the call of the meeting, a committee was appointed, which reported the following Constitution:

"This Association shall be called 'The Copyright Association,' for the protection and advancement of literature and art. Its officers shall be a President, seven Vice-Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee. The duties of the officers shall be to carry out the object of the Association in their several departments. These objects are expressed in the title of the Association. The primary and special object shall be to promote, by all legitimate means, the enactment of a just and suitable international copyright law, for the benefit of authors and artists in all parts of the world. Meetings of the Association shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, unless otherwise ordered. An election for officers of the Association shall be held at the October meeting of each year."

A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to go to Washington to labor for the enactment of an international copyright law, Messrs. E. G. Squier, S. S. Cox and Charles Scribner. After which the meeting adjourned until the second Tuesday in June. The following are the names of the officers of the Association as chosen at the meeting.

President—William Cullen Bryant.

Vice-Presidents—Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts; George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania; W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina; Francis Lieber, G. W. Curtis, Horace Greeley, F. A. P. Barnard, of New-York.

Treasurer—Henry Ivison.

Recording Secretaries—Charles A. Spencer, A. D. F. Randolph.

Corresponding Secretary—James Parton.

Executive Committee—S. Irenæus Prime, S. S. Cox, G. P. Putnam, Charles Scribner, E. G. Squier, E. C. Stedman, Richard Grant White.

The Association will immediately publish the addresses made at the hall of the Historical Society by Mr. Bryant, Dr. Lieber, Dr. Osgood, Mr. Greeley, Dr. Prime, Dr. Sconal and others. The volume will include important historical facts and statistics, illustrating the whole subject of literary property—and will be (it is claimed) an exhaustive and conclusive answer to the sophisms of Mr. Carey.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad—Two Men Killed.

Yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, while a train of the Erie Railroad was backing on the long shipping dock at Jersey City, near the Pavonia Ferry, for the purpose of unloading grain, the trestle-work broke, and two cars were suddenly submerged in the river. The instructions to employes, it is stated, expressly forbid the running of any locomotive upon the trestle, and if a train is not long enough, empty cars are to be used to lengthen it out so as to reach the end of the dock. Yesterday morning, contrary to directions, as is alleged, locomotive No. 200 was backed on to the trestle, and immediately it crashed through the trestle-work, and through the bridge beneath, into the river, carrying with it the engineer and fireman, both of whom were drowned. Their bodies were not recovered for upward of an hour.

THOS. MCCOLT, the engineer, was aged 32, and CARHART, the fireman, was ten years younger. The tide was fully on at the time of the accident. The span on which the engine and tender stood was 50 feet in length, and the shoulder on the sill on which the stringer rested was only 4 inches in width. After the locomotive was submerged, the engineer and fireman were unable to escape, owing to the broken timbers on the sides and ends of the tender.

The bodies of the men were taken out through the roof of the engine house. An inquest will be held to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARITY BALL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—Last night a charity and fancy dress ball, in aid of St. Luke's Home and the Sheltering Arms, was given by Mrs. Gen. Wallen at Governor's Island. Over three hundred invitations were sent out, and among the guests present were Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, Maj.-Gen. Ingolls, Brig.-Gen. Wallen, Brig.-Gen. Vodges, Brig.-Gen. Sawtelle, Col. Prince, Col. Bristol, Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. E. Raymond, Mrs. Gen. Viele; also a large number of naval officers. The Spanish frigate *Gerona* was represented by her commander and several subordinate officers. A steamer plied between 6 p. m. and 2 a. m. on the island every half hour, making the first trip at eight o'clock. A carriage was in waiting at the dock, on the island, to convey the guests to the Dispensary Building, at which place the ball was given. The rooms were handsomely decorated with American flags and shields, and the arrangements for receiving the company were perfect in all respects. Supper was served at midnight, and the dancing, including the German, which was begun at one o'clock, was kept up till long after *reveille*. Despite the inclement weather, this was one of the most brilliant entertainments ever given on the island.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board met yesterday afternoon under the supervision of President Bosworth. Dr. HARRIS' weekly report was submitted, showing that in the week that ended on Saturday, the 3d inst., there were 453 deaths in New York and 125 in Brooklyn. There were also 19 deaths reported to this Bureau in the latter city from county institutions and streets beyond city limits. Of the deaths in New York 86 occurred in its public institutions; and of this class of decedents 78 were inmates of county and State asylums on the three islands of the East River. Of the 367 deaths which occurred in the New York City dwellings of all kinds, we have ascertained that 240 were in tenant-houses, 4 in shanties, and only 123 in private dwellings, hotels, and boarding houses all told. Of these 240 tenant house deaths, 76 were infants that had not reached their first birthday, and 128 had not reached their fourth birthday. Of the 50 children that died by measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, and croup in this City, 38 were inmates of the so-called tenant houses. No other business of public importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following convictions and fines were procured by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: G. FIERBER, driving a horse with a sore leg, fined $5; J. HANLON, packing calves and sheep in a wagon, fined $15; N. GABRIEL, driving a horse with a running sore on its back, fined $10; ALEXANDER HOOVEN, driving a horse with a sore shoulder, fined $10; EDWARD FLYNN, driving a lame horse, fined $10; MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, driving a horse with a putrid sore on its back, fined $10; JAMES CONNELLY, driving a horse with sores, fined $5; JOHN SIEBERT, driving a horse with a lame foot, fined $10; MARCUS FEIRCHHAUER, depriving cattle of necessary sustenance, fined $50; HENRY LEWIS, superintending a cock-fight in the street, fined $10; JOHN FRANZ, driving a lame horse, fined $5. Total, $140.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Baptist Sunday-School held its eighth anniversary yesterday, in the Mariners Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., Pilgrim Baptist Church, and 53d-st. and 5th-av. Baptist Church. In the Pilgrim Baptist Church about two thousand children and teachers assembled, bringing with them a beautiful array of banners, bearing a variety of mottoes. The services were introduced by singing several original hymns, and prayer by Rev. Mr. BANDEN, of Ohio. Appropriate and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. LORIMER, of Albany, MILLER and DIMOCK, of Elizabeth, and H. KNAPP, of this city. After the benediction, the various schools returned to their schoolrooms, where an abundance of good things awaited them, prepared through the liberality of loving teachers and friends of the Sunday-Schools.

THWARTED BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, Officer GAFFNEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, caught ALBERT LONG and JAMES GORDON, each aged 19 years, emerging from the area of the residence of JAMES BLACK, No. 118 East 17th-st., and, with the assistance of Officer DIXON, took them into custody. The basement door of the house was found to have been forced open, and, the prisoners being searched, on LONG a chisel, knife, candles, matches and a bunch of keys were found, and on GORDON a bunch of keys. The prisoners were committed yesterday by Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—From the Fire Marshal's report for April we learn that during the month there were sixty-eight fires, and alarms of fires. The members of the Metropolitan Fire Department extinguished sixteen, without giving an alarm. Three persons were arrested on suspicion of arson. There were fourteen incendiary fires, and attempts to commit that crime, in the following places, viz., one kindling wood yard, one feed-store, one theatre, four tenement houses, one stable, one cabinet shop, one dwelling, one wine and liquor store, one artificial flowers store, one billiard table dealer's rooms, and one book-store and dwelling. The alleged losses were $204,380, and the insurances $974,450.

REFORM IN TAXATION.—It is proposed by a number of gentlemen, who take a lively interest in the subject, to hold a meeting on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, for the purpose of conferring with regard to the reform of our system of revenue. Those in favor of abandoning the principle of a protective tariff, and of imposing taxes for revenue only, are invited to attend. The call is approved by President WOOLSEY, and many of the Faculty of Yale College; Profs. PERRY and BASCOMB, and others of Williams College: Prof. SELYE, of Amherst College; Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. AMASA WALKER, and others.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.—Rev. WM. R. ALGER, of Boston, preached last evening at the Church of the Messiah before the Convention of Unitarians. The discourse was an eloquent and philosophical analysis of existing religious doctrines, a protest against the bigotry of many Christian sects and an argument in favor of the expansive charity of Universalism. At the close of the discourse it was announced that to-day the first exercises of the Convention begin, of which the discourse last evening was but preliminary. Prayer will be said at the Chapel at 9 A. M.; at 10 the special duties of the Convention will be entered into, and continued until 1 P. M., and resumed at 3 P. M.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—THOMAS CUSICK, a boatman, residing at Lockport, New-York, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice LEDWITH at the Tombs on a charge of robbery preferred by JOHN MCNALLY, of No. 660 Greenwich-street, who stated that while conversing with the prisoner he suddenly, and without provocation, knocked down the complainant, rendering him insensible. A gold watch and a five dollar bill were missing from his pocket when MCNALLY recovered his senses. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for twelve Directors of this Association was held Monday evening, resulting in the choice of the following: For one year—Riley A Brick, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thatcher M. Adams, Horace Winans. For two years—Morris K. Jesup, James Stokes, Jr. For five years—Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Cephas Brainerd, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Crosby Brown. To fill vacancy for three years—Charles Lanier. To fill vacancy for four years—Abner W. Colgate.

THE HOWARD MISSION.—The anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will be held at Pike's Opera House, Monday evening, May 11, 1868. There will be singing by the Little Wanderers, and addresses by Rev. Dr. FISH, of Newark, R. G. PARDEE, RALPH WELLS, A. S. HATCH and others. Music by Grafulla's Band. The anniversary exercises will be repeated, by request, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday evening, May 15.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday and passed upon five cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law, as follows: Revoked—Wm. O'Brien, No. 5 Hudson-street; Joseph Sommer, No. 142 Spring-street; Patrick C. McGloin, No. 12 Greenpoint-avenue; James Reilly, No. 217 East Twenty-fourth-street. Adjourned—Adolph Muth, No. 517 Eighth-avenue. 100 new licenses applied for and granted.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.—The fourth anniversary of The Sheltering Arms will be held in St. Michael's Church, Broadway, corner of Ninety-ninth-street, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors can take the Eighth-avenue cars to One-Hundredth-street, and walk westward to Broadway. There will be addresses by Rev. Drs. DIX and MONTGOMERY.

A RAID ON THE BREWERIES.—Revenue-Inspector COREWINE, acting under special orders from Gen. WM. S. HILLYER, Internal Revenue Agent, visited nearly all the breweries in the Ninth Collection District on Monday and Tuesday, embracing over thirty-six establishments, and seized all he found running—about fourteen—for alleged non-payment of the special or license revenue tax for the year 1868-'9.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—A card is published by the First Directress of this institution cautioning the public against a respectable-looking woman who is collecting annual subscriptions for the Hospital. She uses the printed receipts with a forgery of the treasurer's signature.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society will not be held this evening, as generally reported, but on Wednesday, 13th inst. Hon. NEAL DOW, and Rev. Drs. JOHN HALL and THEO. L. CUYLER, have been positively engaged to deliver addresses upon the occasion.

A SOUND SUGGESTION.—It is suggested that wooden pavement be laid in the portion of Chambers-street in front of the old and new Court Houses, as a means of lessening the sound made by passing vehicles. The noise at times nearly causes a suspension of business in the courts.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A full report of the proceedings of the meeting for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York at Irving Hall, April 6, has been published in pamphlet form.

MISS DICKINSON AT STEINWAY HALL.—The celebrated lecture of MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON on "Idiots and Women" will be repeated at Steinway Hall next Friday evening. It has been delivered one hundred and fifty times and never failed to "draw."

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS.—The boat for New-Haven at 3:15 P. M. now connects with a train awaiting on the wharf in New-Haven, which leaves at once for Hartford, Springfield, White Mountain, &c.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examinations in Columbia College Law School of the graduating class for admission to the Bar commenced to-day, and continue for three days, in the afternoon and evening, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOV. ENGLISH.—Mayor HOFFMAN, accompanied by the officers and a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, will leave this City to-day for New-Haven, to be present at the inauguration of Gov. ENGLISH.

A NEW MOVE.—The building in course of construction over the Post Office will be occupied by the following departments of the same, viz.: Money-order, Cashier, Registry, Superintendent of Mails, Superintendent of Foreign Department and Carriers.

READY FOR SEA.—The Haytian war steamer *Fulem*, which has been undergoing repairs for the last six months, will shortly be completed, and sail for Port-au-Prince direct.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her celebrated lecture on "Idiots and Women," at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXTENT OF THE CITY.—There are three thousand five hundred and forty-four blocks in Brooklyn, and taking forty as the average number of lots to each block, it would seem that there are one hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty building lots. Many of the lots are very low and, probably, will not be filled for years to come. The greatest number of blocks is in the Ninth Ward there being seven hundred and fourteen in that section of the city. It is estimated that the present population of Brooklyn is about four hundred thousand, if not more.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met last evening, the President, Dr. THORNE, in the chair. A petition signed by W. W. SHUMWAY and 164 others, asking for a new school-house in that part of the Ninth Ward lying between Myrtle and Gates and Nostrand avenues, was received and referred to the Finance Committee. The request is made on the ground that the only public school to which their children have convenient access is in Walworth-street, and that school is now so overcrowded that the health of the scholars and teachers is endangered. The Board, without transacting any other business of interest, adjourned for two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The strike of the laborers on Prospect Park still continues. A large number of the old hands are still at work, and evince no desire to join the strikers....Two packages of whisky were seized yesterday by Deputy Collector REILLY, on a truck in Atlantic-street, near the ferry. It is said to have belonged to WILSON & Co., of No. 92 Pearl-street, New-York....Capt. JOHN S. WORDEN, the commander of the famous iron-clad *Monitor*, now a resident of Brooklyn, will sail for Germany on the 1st of June, and probably remain there several years for the benefit of his health. The gallant Captain has been suffering considerably in consequence of the wounds received during the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and now goes abroad to recuperate himself....There are certain reports in circulation respecting a prominent Government official who is alleged to have swindled a number of citizens, but no foundation for the reports has yet appeared.

A New-York Scandal.

From the New-York Correspondence of Boston Journal.

New-York is as grateful for a new sensation as was the Roman Emperor who ennobled a cook for furnishing him with a new sauce. Just now the fashionable portion of the City are reveling in a new excitement. We have here a gentleman who, through his business, is as well known as is BONNER, HARPER or STEWART. He lives in fine style, has a splendid house, and is surpassed by no one in the elegance of his turnout on Central Park. It was long supposed that his housekeeper was his wife. It turns out that he does not live with his wife and that she has been for a long time supporting herself in this city by her needle. She is a very elegant and accomplished lady. For her children's sake she held her peace for a long while. The elegant gold embroidery which made such a sensation at the Paris Exhibition was from her needle. She found a friend in the head of one of our fashionable establishments, and the fashionable and elaborate embroidery worn by the ton of New-York was the handiwork of this lady. Recently her husband made a proposition to her. He promised to settle on her a handsome sum of money if she would allow him to obtain full divorce under our laws. The proposal was so infamous that the lady resolved to bear her neglect and sorrow in silence no longer. She issued a beautifully printed circular, announcing herself by her husband's name; stating his faithlessness, so there could be no mistake about the identity; offering her services to the fashionables of New-York; assigning as a reason for the offer that she wished to obtain bread for herself and children, and stating that she could be found daily at a fashionable dress making establishment on Broadway. These circulars were scattered broadcast among the fashionable families of New-York, and any quantity of them were sent by private hands to the husband. His indignation is unbounded, for he has great personal pride. New-York has a nine-days' wonder. People crowd the rooms where the lady is advertised to be seen, and where she sits day by day, with "stitch, stitch, stitch," with the golden thread of her embroidery. What the issue will be remains to be seen.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
4675—The Mayor vs. Wood et al.
983—Le Clair vs. Sarsar, &c.
1291—Baker vs. Byrne et al.
303—Uttilebach vs. Kahn.
1297—Wolfsohn, admr., &c., vs. Kuphal.
1263—Davison vs. Wetmore et al.
1315—Robesson et al. vs Sutten.
1039—Drew vs. Matthias.
1023—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.

Nos.
847—Moses vs. Scott.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.
761—Pare vs. Field.
533—N. Y., Nuevitas and Cuba R. S. Co. vs. Neadle et al.
999—Morrow et al. vs. Lamorra, Sheriff, &c.
1001—Parker vs. Marcelin.
936—Thorpe vs. Klitrege.
1017—Minzesheimer vs. Dryer.
1045—Fernekes vs. Chinnock.
1063—Jones vs. Wade et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned to Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 M.

Nos.
106—Hiller et al. vs. Edge.
109—Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co. vs Dayton.
110—Babcock vs. Stafford et al.
122—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear.
Call No. 133—Shin vs. Byrne et al.

Nos.
136—Whitcombe vs. Barry.
137—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear.
150—Hoyt et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
169—Presdell vs. Presdell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Thursday.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3043—Duryee vs. Gordon.
3056—Dietz vs. Jones.
3016—Cantwell vs. Ross, President, &c.
3080—Janeway vs. Garness, Executor, &c.
3060—White vs. Wignot.
3064—Rich vs. Briggs et al.
3068—Beck vs. Kinstler.
3102—Fowler vs. Burnham.
3098—Bimbaum vs. Bimheimer et al.

Nos.
3794—May, Adm'x, vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.
3426—Carman ex. Bergan.
1492—Bardell vs. Mollvaine.
3826—Swinnerton et av. vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.
1556—Meison vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
969—Bell vs. McGovern.
1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff &c.
1089—Yuguaze vs. Solomon et al.
926—White vs. Capard.
1144—Torrilion vs. Lyman.
1147—Meany vs. Burger.
1148—Develin vs. Coleman.
1149—Farley vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
1152—Burns vs. O'Connor.
1154—Littlefield vs. Mead.
1155—Stevens vs. Pierce.
1156—Fowler vs. Eldridge.
1158—Guiterman &c., vs. Panama Railroad Co.
1159—Bogers vs. Newman.
1160—Wetmore vs. McSpedon.

Part II.—Adjourned to Thursday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
986—Kaufman vs. Cohen.
1024—Gannon vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
1045—Lefarge vs. Forsyth.
1153—Meyer vs. Zandt.
974—Stickler vs. Hora.
1044—Mech. & Trad. In. Co. vs. Ellison.
1112—Bournstead & Fields.
1088—Duffy vs. Kaib.
1086—Dubois vs. Flynn.
1067—Fleury vs. Brown
1056—Burns vs. Leland.
1091—Saiss vs. Wolt.
1093—Cotton vs. Bind.
1094—Brady vs. Warden.
1096—Griggs vs. Dinsman.
1097—Behrens vs. Fent.

Nos.
1098—West vs. Brown.
1100—Walker vs. Alport.
1102—Baker vs. Hester.
1104—Anderson vs. McMahon.
1123—Minsheimer vs. Loeb.
1107—Detviller vs. Keits.
1105—Daly vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. R. R. Co.
1108—Stevens vs. Lenere.
1109—Hammett vs. Nicholson.
1211—Murray vs. Price.
1112—Wood vs. Merritt.
1116—Harnett vs. Gilsey.
1118—Brown vs. Simonson.
1121—Seville vs. Thomas.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Judge Thompson.

Nos.
25—Cohen vs. Mawn.
26—Smith vs. Wilson.
41—Thompson vs. Thornton.
43—Rosengarden vs. Campbell.
46—Burritt et al. vs. Silver.
47—Eliord vs. Chapel.
48—Adams vs. Bogert.
49—Adams vs. Bergen.
50—Bennett vs. Van Brunt.
51—Smith vs. Smith.

Nos.
52—Behrman vs. Campbell.
53—Perl et al. vs. Campbell.
54—Rogers vs. Campbell.
55—Morgan vs. Kamery.
56—Sylvester vs. Campbell.
57—Newton vs. Donevan et al.
58—Willington vs. Lazell.
59—Kuhlhuit vs. Kuhlhuit.
60—Thomas vs. Bamboy.
62—Bennett vs. Van Brunt.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

COPARTNERSHIP IN REALTY—THE EFFECT AS EVIDENCE OF HOLDING IN JOINT NAMES—JACOB THOMPSON AS A SUITOR IN THE FEDERAL COURTS—HE IS SUCCESSFUL.

Jacob Thompson et al., plaintiff in error, vs. *Drury W. Bowman.*—In error to the District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Jacob Thompson, the distinguished rebel agent in Canada, and formerly Secretary of the Interior for the United States, is the only one of the plaintiffs in error in this cause who takes an appeal from the judgment below. No question was made as to his right to sue in the Courts of the United States, by the objection to his appeal that he is an unpardoned leader of the late rebellion. The judgment of this Court is in Mr. Thompson's favor, and reinstates him in the possession of a very considerable interest in lands in this State—Mississippi.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court:

It appears from the evidence in the record of this case, that in August, 1856, the defendants were the owners of certain real property, situated in the State of Texas, and that Powell, one of the defendants, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to give him, in case he would procure a purchaser of the property, ten per cent. of the amount received upon its sale. Such purchaser was procured, and the present action is brought to recover the stipulated commission.

On the trial, the Court below assumed, without any proof upon the point, that the defendants were partners in the ownership of the property, and held that Powell, as one of them, was the agent of all for the disposal of the property, and that his declarations, made subsequent to the sale, respecting the agreement with the plaintiff, were evidence against them. The action of the Court in these particulars is alleged for error.

There is no doubt that copartnerships may exist in the purchase and sale of real property, equally as in any other lawful business. Nor is there any doubt that each member of such copartnership possesses full authority to contract for the sale or other disposition of its entire property, though for technical reasons the legal title vested in all copartnerships can only be transformed by their joint acts, and the fact that real property is held in the joint names of several owners, or in the name of one for the benefit of all, is no evidence of copartnership between them with respect to it. In the absence of proof of its purchase with partnership funds, for partnership purposes, of real property, standing in the names of several persons is deemed to be held by them as joint tenants, or as tenants in common; and none of the several owners possesses authority to sell or bind the interest of his co-owners.

But if the position assumed by the Court were justified by the evidence, and the defendants were in fact copartners in the ownership of the property, such copartnership was terminated by the sale made. The land was the only subject of the assumed copartnership; no pretence is made that it held any other property. With the sale, therefore, the business was completed, for which the supposed copartnership was formed; and this completion necessarily dissolved the relation of partners between the parties. (3. Kent, 53.; Shay on partnerships, sec. 280.)

The subsequent declarations of Powell as to the agreement made by him with the plaintiff were not admissible as evidence against his late copartners. His authority to bind them ceased with the dissolution of the copartnership. His admission of liability, or of an agreement upon which liability might follow, possessed no greater efficacy to bind his former copartners than a similar admission of any other agent of the copartnership after his agency had terminated. (Baker *vs.* Stackpole, 9 Cowen, 420; Van Kuren *vs.* Parmelee, 2 Comstock, 530; Story on Partnership, sec. 322.)

It follows that the Court below erred, both in its assumption and its rulings, and its judgment must therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial; and it is so ordered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ARREST—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—AGENT.

John Graham vs. *Gregorio Dominguez.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—The written documents and affidavits in this case seem to me to put the propriety of the arrest and holding to bail of the defendant beyond any question. Exhibit No. 4, on the part of the plaintiff, is a contract signed by the plaintiff and Antonio Millan, and witnessed by the defendant, dated Oct. 3, 1867, but shown to have been executed Oct. 10, 1867, whereby Millan agrees to pay, or satisfactorily secure to be paid, to the plaintiff, within seventy-five days from Oct. 3, 1867, the sum of 1,800,000 silver dollars, or *soles de plata*, or equivalent, and the plaintiff agrees to deliver at any place Millan may name, between certain parallels of latitude and longitude, as soon as practicable, the monitor *Agamenticus*, over 1,500 tons, with two turrets and four guns, fully armed and equipped in every respect for an engagement of four hours, in conformity to the regulations of the navy of the United States. Millan agrees to purchase the monitor at said price and upon said conditions, and also agrees to pay to the plaintiff a further sum of forty thousand dollars gold, or its equivalent, when the monitor is delivered. The contract further states that Millan has deposited with the plaintiff "the sum of $500,000 in bonds issued by Peru and Chili as collateral security for the faithful performance of his part of this contract, which collateral security shall be returned to him when his part of it has been fulfilled." The contract also states that "for the true and faithful performance of all and every of the covenants and agreements herein mentioned, the parties to these presents bind themselves each unto the other in the penal sum of $500,000, as fixed and settled damages to be paid by the failing party." Simultaneously with the execution of the contract Exhibit No. 4, that is, on the 10th of October, 1867, another paper was signed by Millan and delivered to the plaintiff, also dated Oct. 3, 1867, which paper is Exhibit No. 7 on the part of the plaintiff. That paper is as follows: "It is hereby understood and agreed between John Graham and Antonio Millan, that in case of the non-fulfillment of a contract made and entered into this day, Millan will only receive four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of Chili and Peru out of the deposit made this day of $500,000 by Millan; but if Williams' contract is carried out, Graham will return, in the stipulated time, the aforesaid bonds, amounting to $500,000." "Stipulated time," is explained by three other papers. One is Exhibit D, on the part of the defendant, dated October 3, 1867, and signed by the plaintiff. It reads thus: "Received from Go. Dominguez, by order of Dn. Antonio Millan, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars in Chili and Peru bonds, in the following numbers, viz." Another is a second Exhibit D, on the part of the defendant, dated October 9, 1867, and signed by the plaintiff. It reads thus: "Received from W. G. Dominguez, for order and account of Antonio Millan, Esq., two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in bonds of Chili and Peru, which, with the two hundred and seventy thousand received by me on the 3d instant, complete the amount of five hundred thousand, the numbers of which are as follows." After these bonds had been received by the plaintiff, the second instalment of them having been received on the 9th of October, the plaintiff gave to Millan an obligation, Exhibit C, on the part of the defendant, dated October 9, 1867, signed by the plaintiff, and reading as follows: "Seventy-five days after date I promise to return to Antonio Millan or order $500,000 in Chili and Peruvian bonds, intrusted to me, the description of which are described and inserted in the next page." The expression, the "stipulated time" in Exhibit No. 7, is thus shown to be seventy-five days from October 3, 1867. This was the same period of time as that named in Exhibit No. 4, as the time within which Millan was to pay, or satisfactorily secure to be paid to the plaintiff, the $1,800,000. All the papers which have been referred to must be construed together as furnishing a single transaction. The effect of them is that on a failure of Millan to pay or satisfactorily secure the $1,800,000, the plaintiff is to return to Millan $400,000 of the bonds, and is to retain $100,000 of them. Millan did fail to pay or secure the money. The bonds were put into the plaintiff's hands. He has returned $100,000 of them to Millan under an order dated Feb. 4, 1868, signed by Millan and addressed to the plaintiff, and reading as follows: "Please deliver to Mr. Dominguez 100 bonds of $1,000 each of the $500,000 you hold as a deposit for a certain contract." The $100,000 of bonds were delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant for Millan, and the defendant gave to the plaintiff a receipt for them signed by the defendant, written on the order from Millan. It therefore appears that the plaintiff has the $100,000 of bonds, which he was to receive, and became entitled to retain. But those bonds, he alleges, are worthless in his hands. An official notification from the Consul of Peru is put into the case, dated Dec. 28, 1867, stating, under instructions from the Peruvian Minister at Washington, that certain bonds (which, it is conceded, embrace the bonds in question) were delivered by the financial agent of Peru in New-York, pursuant to instructions received by them from the Legation of Peru in Washington, "to a certain party who was to hold them on deposit only, but who, in violation of good faith and of the confidence reposed in him, has improperly disposed of the same," and that "capitalists and all others are consequently cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the above-described bonds, and notified that the interest coupons attached thereto will not be paid, and holders of any of said bonds must look for indemnity to the party from whom they may have received them." The "party" referred to was Millan. *Prima facie*, therefore, and for the purposes of this motion, the title of the plaintiff to the bonds, and the right of Millan to turn them over to him, fail. The only question therefore is, whether the defendant ought to be held to bail by reason of having made any false representations to the plaintiff in regard to the title of Millan to the bonds and the right of Millan to dispose of them. The written papers already referred to, and the affidavits on both sides in the case show that the defendant had the management and conduct, on the part of Millan, of all the transactions between the plaintiff and Millan, and that nothing ever transpired between the plaintiff and Millan except through the intervention of the defendant. The claim on the part of the defendant is, that he was present at every interview which took place between the parties, and that he was the interpreter of everything that passed between them, for the reason that the plaintiff could not speak or understand Spanish, and Millan could not speak or understand English, and that Millan could speak and understand Spanish, and could not speak or understand English, and that the defendant could speak and understand both Spanish and English. The mere fact of depositing the bonds with the plaintiff by Millan as security to the purport stated, was a declaration and representation by Millan that the bonds were valid in his hands and that he had a right to make such a disposition of them, and the only question for consideration is whether the defendant joined in making such representation, knowing it to be untrue. Is think the connection of the defendant with Millan and with the plaintiff, and with the business transactions between them, as disclosed by his own affidavit and by the affidavit of Millan, was such as to show, *prima facie*, that he had all the knowledge which Millan had in regard to the bonds, and that he knowingly joined Millan in making to the plaintiff the false representation in regard to the bonds which is the foundation of the plaintiff's action. The plaintiff has made a preliminary investigation as to bail, is that if a reasonable cause of action is shown, the defendant is held to bail. (Parasset *vs.* Gautier, 2 Dallas, 330.) My only difficulty is as to the amount of the bail. The right of action which the plaintiff has, on the papers, is to recover what the $100,000 of bonds would have been worth when recognized as valid by the Governments issuing them. What that value is is not shown on either side, that I have been able to find in the mass of papers. All that the plaintiff says in his affidavit is, that the whole half a million of bonds would have been, if valid, a sufficient collateral security for $141,000; and although Messrs Leavitt and Sarsar state that the bonds turned over to the plaintiff have no market value, and that they are familiar with the bonds of the same issue, and have dealt in them and know their value, yet such value is not stated. The application to discharge the defendant from arrest is therefore suspended, and if the parties to produce evidence as to what $100,000 of bonds of the same issue, the title to which in the hands of the holder was undisputed by the issuing Governments and the interest on which they paid, were worth in the market, and for that amount the defendant must be held to bail.

H. A. Cram and C. A. Seward for the plaintiff; Doolittle, Davis and Wyman for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

LIEN FOR REPAIRS TO A CANAL-BOAT LOST BY LACHES.

Lewis H. Hoagland vs. *the Canal-boat John Lowe.*—This was a libel to recover the amount of some repairs furnished to the canal-boat at New-Brunswick, N. J., in April, 1866. The vessel was an Erie canal-boat, enrolled at New-York. Her owner resided at Albany, N. Y. She was at New-Brunswick several times after the debt was incurred, but no steps were taken to enforce the alleged lien. She left the repairs till August of the following season. In the Spring of 1866 her owner mortgaged her to one Griffin, who before the commencement of this suit sold her to the present claimant, who purchased her *bona fide* for value, and without notice of this claim.

The libelant saw the vessel once in New Brunswick after the work was done, and he took no steps to find her after that till this suit was commenced.

Held by the Court—That in the absence of special circumstances, and as against a *bona fide* purchaser, the allowing of a season to end, a winter to pass, and a new season to begin, without any effort to find the vessel for the purpose of enforcing the lien, must be held to be a waiver of the lien.

Libel dismissed without costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE REASON COUNTERFEITING CASE—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The United States vs. *Patrick H. Reason.*—The proceedings in this case were resumed yesterday morning. The testimony having been closed on the previous day, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., counsel for the defendant, at the opening of the court commenced the summing up of the case on the part of the defence, at the conclusion of which District-Attorney Courtney summed up on the part of the Government. The jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The United States vs. *James McDermott and Patrick Connolly.*—The defendants in this case were jointly indicted with Cosgrove, who was tried and found guilty last week of illicit distillation. A postponement was granted these defendants to enable them to procure counsel. They not having done so, the Court assigned Mr. Spencer to defend them, and, at his request, the Court postponed the case to Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M. the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THE MURDER OF COL. FRASER—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Cesrina Fraser, Administratrix, vs. *Lemuel N. Freeman.*—The trial of this case, the nature and circumstances of which were fully set forth in yesterday's TIMES, was continued to-day. John H. Anthon, Esq., opened the plaintiff to the jury and called attention to the remarkable state of things which the evidence for the defence disclosed. Here was a widow bringing an action to recover $5,000 for the murder of her husband and the murderer, Thos. Mullady, whose hands were yet red with the blood of his victim, was called as the chief witness to prove the case. Mullady had been indicted for this crime, but had never been tried, although nearly two years had elapsed since the homicide was committed. He was at large on bail, and this fact was a remarkable illustration of the way in which public officers performed their duty in the administration of justice, or rather in the suppression of justice, in this city. A gentleman closely connected with the prosecuting officer of the county was one of the counsel for the plaintiff in this case, and he perhaps could explain why these things were so, and correct him (the speaker) if he was in error. At any rate Mullady remained untried, and was here as a witness testifying with a halter around his neck, well knowing that if he failed to testify to enough, to draw $5,000 out of this defendant's pocket, the halter would begin to close around his neck.

Abrat Swift was called for the defence, and testified to the circumstances attending the killing of Col. Fraser. He said that Mr. Freeman came into the store and attempted to break down the door leading to the basement with a crowbar; that Col. Fraser ran between him and the door when he received a blow from the crowbar;

Ground and 7th sts., s. e. corner, store, 6 years, per year 1,000
Bedford and Leonard sts., n. w. corner, 4 years, per year 360
Wykoff-st, n. s. 225 ft. e. of Pace-av., house, 3 yrs. per yer 250

Flatbush.

Washington-av., s. s. 300 ft. e. of 3d-st., 100x100 ..... $1,050

New Lots.

Miller-av., e. s. 100 ft. s of Ballou-st., 50x100 2,500

New-Utrecht.

Warren-st., s.e. s. 50 ft. s.w. of Lafayette-av., 50x125 225

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Sussex-st., s. s. 163.6 ft. w. of Warren st., 22x100 6,925
Gregory-st., s. w. s., lot 33, blk 62 1,800
Lot 16, blk. 117, rear part, s. 4th-st., 15x35 450

Hudson City.

Railroad-st., s. e. s., lot 104, 25x100 500
Central-st., n. s., lot 508, 25x100 500
Prospect-av., n. e. s., 173.7½ ft. s. of Bergen Wood av., 19.8x89.2 3,250

Bergen.

Lexington-av., lot No. 91, 21x125 ..... $450
Bergen-av., e. s., adjoining D. Van Ripers, 21x125 2,600
Lots 56, 57, 63, 64, 73, 74 block 27., (parts of) 25x95.)
Lots No. 39, 40, 41, block No. 25 ..... } 2,000
Bennett-st., lot No. 74, block No. 36 .....)
Lots Nos. 73 71, 70, 67, 66, 65, 62, 61, 58, 57, 54, 53, 50, 49, 48, 45, block No. 26, n. e. of centre thereof ...)
Lot No. 10, block No. 7, map of Lafayette 6,750

Union.

Franklin-st., lots Nos. 412, 413, 414, each 25x100 ..... $6,000
Washington-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Pace-av., 25x100 ..... 3.5

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	36	Barley, bushels	36,560
Flour, bbls.	4,204	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	32	Pork, bbls	202
Cornmeal, bags	494	Cut Meats, pkgs	365
Wheat, bushels	146,314	Lard, pkgs	260
Corn, bushels	89,489	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	15
Rye, bushels	6,975	Whisky, bbls.	35
Oats, bushels	90,000	Petroleum, bbls	1,464

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $8 50@ $8 62 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, with, however, a very moderate trade in progress. We quote: Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@ 17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@ 15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and rather heavy to-day. The sales add up only 1,512 bales, including 1,047 bales to spinners and 465 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.	
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	29¾	29¾	30	@30¼
Good Ordinary	30¾	30¾	31	@31¾
Low Middling	31¾	31¾	32	@32¾
Middling	32¾	32¾	33	@33¾
Good Middling	33¾	33¾	34	@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,674
Receipts last week	4,130
Receipts preceding week	6,452
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	326,207
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	553,729
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports week ending to-day	3,116
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	192,924
Exports since Sept. 1	341,581
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	81,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,671,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,678,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,501,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,194,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	248,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	400,000

Stock in Interior Towns, not Included in the Receipts, at the Annexed Dates.

	Bales.
Augusta, April 28	8,432
Macon, April 24	2,617
Columbus, April 25	3,652
Montgomery, April 20	2,103
Memphis, April 25	1,748
Nashville, April 25	1,778
Total	20,322

DRY GOODS—The main business has been in dress goods, since our last. Prices of desirable fabrics have been quite firm, sellers, in most instances, having any existing advantage.

FISH—The demand has been fair and prices have been well supported, as a rule.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at a further partial reduction of 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. At the close, the leading holders seemed less eager to sell at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., including 900 to choice superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 40; very interior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 70@$10 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 95@$10 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 40
Extra State	9 70@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 95@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75
Southern flour has been in limited demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $10 20@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in fair request, but at drooping rates; sales have been reported of 1,150 sacks at $12@$13 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $8@$9 90 for interior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90 for City, and $6 40@ $6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active again to-day, but at a further reduction of about 2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,500 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 55; No. 1 Spring at $2 50@$2 52, chiefly at $2 50½@$2 51; No. 2 Spring at $2 38@$2 40; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 45; Inferior No. 3 Spring at $2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in active request, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported of 98,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 16 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for small lots of Choice; $1 16@$1 17 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 20@$1 22 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 18@$1 20 for White Western, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in fair and heavy; 4,250 bushels Jersey and State were sold at $1 80@$1 88, chiefly at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Of Barley, small sales of State were made at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have advanced sharply, on a more active inquiry, largely speculative; sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels Western at 86½c.@88c., closing at 88c., delivered, and 87c. in store, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS — Have been dull and heavy; including American at 10c.@58c. for new; older growths, 5c.@ 35c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been steady in price, but inactive.

LEATHER—Has been salable and firm, as last quoted.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, and decidedly heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3@$3 25; Resin at $3 25@ $8 37 ½ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 87½; Pitch at $3 87@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@ $1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 12@ $1 16; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending May 4.—*Sperm*—Is quiet, with sales of 170 bbls. in parcels, for manufacturing, at $2 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—The market has continued quite active, and the price of prime Northern advanced 1c. ℔ gallon. The transactions were as follows: 800 bbls. South Sea, Humpback and Brown Northern at 73c.@74c.; 1,200 do. Northern at 75c.; and 900 do. do. at 76c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to date	7,676	28,736	450 253
Same time last year	11,423	47,993	647,600
Exports for the week end-ing May 4, 1868	100	140	20,972
Previously	4 873	6,346	174,648
From Jan. 1 to May 4, 1868	4,973	6,486	195,620
Same time last year	10,069	6,828	167,800

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good demand and buoyant at 14½c.@14¾c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c. @19c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 32½c.@33½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 118,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 8c.; 8,000 do. 56x60, 8¼c.; 8,000 do. 60x64, 8¾c.; 48,000 do. 64x64, 9¼c., standards, early in the week; 2,000 do. 64x64, 9¼c., common; 31,000 do. 64x56, 9¾c., exurs; 21,000 do. 64x64, 9¾c., standard, at the close.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day; the demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 37, closing at $29 12 regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25, chiefly at $28, or old Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Prime Mess; $23 75 @$24 12, chiefly $24, for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet but steady. Sales equal to 315 pkgs. at 17¼c.@18¾c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of only small lots at 14½c.@14¾c. for Cumberlands, and 15½c.@15¾ for Short Rib, ℔ lb. Lard has been in demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@19¾c. for poor to choice, and smell lots from store at 19¾c.@20c., ℔ lb.; also 250 tcs. for June delivery seller's option, on private terms. Beef continues in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50 @$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$16 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quite dull, including Prime Mess at $36@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ℔ tierce; sales since our last 100 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $35@$37 ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quiet and heavy.

RICE—Has been dull at old prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet within our former range.

SUGARS—Have been rather firmer, but less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 910 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¾c., and 345 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 14½c.@ 16¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 63,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@ 12¾c.; 44,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@18¾c.; 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull at unchanged figures.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton at ¾d.; 52,500 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. by sail, and 5¼d.@6¾d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; and 7,500 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 7d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6¾d. ℔ bushel. For Bremen, a ship with Petroleum on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANGINS, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Several excellent servants on hand for the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; no objection to going to the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer, willing and obliging, and would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 406 West 43d-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to do plain sewing; has taken care of children for the past nine years, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 Fetchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a small private family; or as first-class chambermaid, assisting with the washing and ironing and care of children; can give the very best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would like to go to the country for the Summer with a nice private family; has the very best of City reference of four years from her last place. Can be seen at No. 88 West 30th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth; would like to travel with a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation with a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands French fluently; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do up-stairs work in a private family; is a good plain sewer and willing to take care of children, and willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; has good reference. No. 458 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do sewing in City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 62 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or parlor maid; a gentleman's family in the country preferred; good reference. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of biscuit and cake. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 108 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or waiting and chamberwork, in City or country. Good City reference from last place. No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook in a private family; can be seen this day at her present employer's, No. 8 East 14th-st., between 5th av. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. No. 203 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 216 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation in the country as a good cook, washer, ironer and baker; has best of City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference; is willing and obliging; is a good waitress. No. 329 East 11th-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation to go with a family to Europe; recommendation can be given. Inquire at No. 175 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and washing; has five years' recommendation. City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 406 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO travel to Europe; is willing to wait on ladies or children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get the fine washing of a family; can do all kinds of fluting, fine laces. Call at or address No. 353 West 23d-st., first floor front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; eleven years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 122 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 357 East 34th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence, by a respectable young woman; is perfectly competent, and can give reference. Call at No. 433 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 258 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 62 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or parlor maid; a gentleman's family in the country preferred; good reference. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of biscuit and cake. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 108 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or waiting and chamberwork, in City or country. Good City reference from last place. No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook in a private family; can be seen this day at her present employer's, No. 8 East 14th-st., between 5th av. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. No. 203 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 216 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation in the country as a good cook, washer, ironer and baker; has best of City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference; is willing and obliging; is a good waitress. No. 329 East 11th-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation to go with a family to Europe; recommendation can be given. Inquire at No. 175 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and washing; has five years' recommendation. City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 406 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO travel to Europe; is willing to wait on ladies or children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get the fine washing of a family; can do all kinds of fluting, fine laces. Call at or address No. 353 West 23d-st., first floor front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; eleven years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 122 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 357 East 34th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence, by a respectable young woman; is perfectly competent, and can give reference. Call at No. 433 East 14th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway corner 13th-st.
TOWN AND COUNTRY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, J. H. Stoddart, J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Carman, Miss Mary Scott, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.
EVENING—CASTE. By the Pet Philo Dramatic Association.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Emma Rizi, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOGGAR. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Leading character by Mr. G. O. Boniface.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. JOHN DARCIE. By Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Clara Brinkerhoff, Mr. Perring, Mr. W. J. Hill, and other artists.

CONSERVATORY HALL.
No. 82 6th-av.
CLASSICAL SOIREE OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An explanation was had in the British House of Commons last night in regard to the ministerial statement referring to a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. DISRAELI said the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved by the Ministry in case the issue upon the Irish Church question was pressed to a division.

The South German States, under a threat of secession from the Customs' Diet, exact from the Zollverein consideration of the address issued by the "party of German unity."

Baron de BUDBERG, Russian Minister to France, has given a grand dinner to the Envoys of the Powers represented at the Court of the Tuileries.

The French Minister to Russia and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, have had a consultation in regard to Franco-Russian interference in the Turco-Cretan question.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

When the Senate assembled, yesterday, Mr. CAMERON proposed that the members of the National Medical Convention, 200 in number, should be admitted to the galleries without tickets. After some debate, the proposition was negatived. Mr. BINGHAM then resumed his closing argument for the prosecution, and occupied the entire session. He will finish this morning.

CONGRESS.

No legislative business was transacted by the Senate yesterday.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Special Committee to investigate the charges made against Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, in the letter written by Mr. WASHBURNE. Mr. DAWES, at the instance of Mr. BUTLER, offered a resolution, directing the same Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. BROOKS, on Friday, against Mr. BUTLER, to the effect that the latter, when in command at New-Orleans, had extorted $60,000 from a New-Yorker there, and that he (BROOKS) had been the means of compelling him to return it. Mr. BROOKS desired to extend the investigation to the charges made by Mr. BUTLER against him. The members then attended the Impeachment trial. When the members returned the Brooks-Butler matter was further discussed, and Mr. DAWES' proposition finally agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Delegation to the Chicago National Convention met at Albany yesterday. Gen. SICKLES was chosen Chairman of the delegation. Resolutions were adopted declaring Gen. GRANT to be the State's first choice for President, and favoring the nomination of Gov. FENTON for Vice-President. The headquarters of the delegation after the 16th inst. will be at the Sherman House, Chicago.

The story, copied from a Vermont paper, about some Dartmouth College students having been expelled for riotous conduct at West Lebanon, is authoritatively contradicted.

An appeal is being circulated in Florida in behalf of Mrs. M. M. REID, the widow of the late Gov. REID, of that State, with a view to raise means sufficient to purchase for her a home in Palatka, where, by her recent vocation of teaching, she may be able to secure a support in her declining years.

A colored convict in the West Virginia Penitentiary was murdered by "Maje" BALDWIN, a white prisoner, on Friday afternoon last. The negro had borrowed twenty-five cents of BALDWIN, and on being asked if he intended to return it, said that he did when he got the money. BALDWIN remarked "I'll fix you," and drawing a knife, plunged it into the negro's breast, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few minutes.

Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, sent to the City Council on Monday evening a message setting forth that the expelled members were not legally deprived of their seats, the ground being that the Charter requires for expulsion a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the branch, while only fourteen out of the twenty members voted to expel them. The Council reconsidered the resolution of expulsion, and then passed it by a unanimous vote, there being fifteen members present, and the two members who had voted against it now voting for expulsion. The Council also authorized the publication of the testimony on which the resolution for expulsion was founded, and passed an additional resolution looking to further investigation, with reference particularly to the action of Ex-Mayor CHAPMAN in connection with the bribery of Councilmen, and the receipt given by Mr. BULLOCK, one of the expelled members, for $1,000, for "services rendered" in the passage of the resolution for the indorsement of the Western Maryland Railroad bonds.

On Sunday, while three sons of HENRY FOGE, of Delaware, Ind., aged ten, twelve, and sixteen years, were out in a field together, a difficulty arose between them, when the oldest mashed the heads of the younger brothers with an ax, killing one outright, and leaving the other nearly dead. At the approach of the father, the oldest boy ran to the barn and hung himself.

The jewelry store of F. ZUMBUSCH, in Indianapolis, Ind., was robbed of its stock of watches and jewelry, valued at $25,000, on Monday night.

The New-Hampshire Republican Convention met at Concord yesterday, and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. A letter from Gen. BUTLER was read, announcing that the removal of the President was certain, and that "WADE and prosperity would come with the apple blossoms." Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE announced with equal confidence the result of Impeachment.

The Commissioners for the building of the new Capitol, as finally agreed upon and passed by both Houses of the Legislature, are Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, Wm. A. Rice, of Albany; O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls; A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca; James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; John T. Hudson, of Buffalo, and James S. Thayer, of Troy.

Private information received from Washington pronounces the sensational dispatches recently circulated regarding Senator FRELINGHUYSEN's position on impeachment, to be without foundation. He has not declared that he should vote for the acquittal of the President, and will only express his opinion of his guilt or innocence when called upon to record his vote in the Senate. There are many rumors current in Washington regarding the opinions of Senators on this question, and nearly all of them are without foundation in truth.

A very heavy storm visited the region of country about St. Louis on Saturday morning. At Pana, Illinois, a man was killed by lightning, and another at Kokomo. The Kaskaskia River, at Shelbyville, Illinois, rose twelve feet, and carried away part of the railroad track at and near that place.

The Ether fountain now being placed in the Boston Public Garden is to be of white Concord granite, with four marble bas reliefs and inscriptions. It is the gift of the late THOMAS LEE, Esq., and is erected as an expression of gratitude for the relief of human suffering by the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, as well as to commemorate the fact that it was first publicly used in Boston.

The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin has ordered a perpetual injunction against the laying down of the Nicolson pavement in a street of Madison, in that State. The ground of the decision is, that the city charter requiring all contracts to be let to the lowest bidder, a contract cannot be made for an article upon which there is a monopoly.

The Harmony Company manufactured at their mills at Cohoes during the month of April just closed 3,620,000 yards of cloth. During the year 1867, they manufactured 30,945,000 yards. They will probably reach as high as 45,000,000 the present year, as the machinery of Harmony No. 3 is not yet completed.

The Order of United American Mechanics will hold a convention at Lancaster, Penn., to-morrow, for the purpose of arranging for the establishment of a National Orphans' Home for children of deceased members of the Order. Every State in the Union, it is expected, will be represented.

The temperance men of Massachusetts will hold a State Convention in Boston on the 15th inst.

A farmer named BENJAMIN TWIZLETON, living near Peoria, Ill., on the 28th ult., murdered his wife by shooting her in the leg, the ball cutting a main artery and causing her to bleed to death. The man and woman each had children by previous marriages, and some disagreement about one of these led to a quarrel, in the course of which the wife first attempted to break her husband's head with a poker, and then threw a bucket of water in his face, at which he became exasperated and shot her.

The widow of the late Capt. GEORGE KENNEDY, United States Army, has commenced suit for possession of property in St. Louis, valued at $100,000, which was sold by her husband some time ago without her knowledge.

A meeting of insurance men was held in St. Louis, Friday night, and full preliminary arrangements made for an organization of a Chamber of Insurance.

The statement of the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the month of April is as follows: Gold, $148,095 32; silver, $44,835 43; nickel and copper, $113,760. The amount of gold deposits from all sources was $295,858 29, and of silver deposits, including purchases, $26,656 13.

The supplementary License law introduced in the Massachusetts State Senate postpones the time for the election of Licensing Commissioners to the first Tuesday in June; fixes the salaries of the Commissioners at $5 per day, and gives discretionary powers to Justices of Courts in the imposition of sentences for the violation of the provisions of the act.

The Supreme Court of Maryland decided on Monday that where a real estate broker procures a purchaser, who is accepted by the owner, the broker cannot be deprived of his commissions if the purchaser refuse to complete the sale because the title is found to be defective. It was also decided, in the same case, that where part of the purchase money is reserved by way of ground rent, the broker is entitled to his commissions on the whole purchase price, as well that which is paid in money as on that part reserved by way of rent.

An unusually interesting trotting contest took place yesterday at the Fashion Course, L. I. Six horses, that had never beaten 2:32 in harness, contended for a purse of $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Of six heats two were won by *Fred. Pence*, two by *J. J. Bradley*, (one was a dead heat as between these two horses,) and one was won by *Breeze*. Darkness put an end to the contest, which will be resumed to-day at 1 P. M. Time, 2:32½, 2:31¾, 2:31, 2:32¾, 2:32½, 2:37¾.

The Grand Jury was impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, with GEORGE D. H. GILLESPIE as foreman, and after being charged by Judge CARDOZO, proceeded to the transaction of business.

Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D., read a paper last evening before the New-York Historical Society, entitled, "The End of Church and State in Connecticut."

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the number of deaths last week was: in New-York, 453; Brooklyn, 125. Of the 367 deaths which occurred in New-York City dwellings of all kinds, 240 were in tenement houses, 4 in shanties, and only 123 in private dwellings, hotels, and boarding-houses all told.

Last evening Rev. Dr. ALGER, of Boston, preached before the Unitarian Convention at the Church of the Messiah. The discourse was elegant and eminently philosophical, being an analysis of existing creeds and sects.

The New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union celebrated its fifty-second anniversary at the Reformed Church in Twenty-third-street last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. HALL, GANSE and DURYEA.

The argument on the motion to dissolve the injunctions in the Erie Railroad cases was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. RAPALLO occupied the attention of the Court during most of the day.

A boat containing six persons capsized in Newtown Creek yesterday afternoon. One of the number, EDWARD O. SHANNESSY, was drowned.

At 9:30 A. M. yesterday, a train attached to Engine No. 200 on the Erie Railway, while backing on the Long Dock, at Jersey City, for the purpose of unloading grain, was suddenly submerged in the river—the springers and beams of the dock having given way. Two men, named THOMAS MCCOLT, an engineer, and WM. CARBART, a fireman, who were in charge of the locomotive, were drowned.

There were 68 alarms of fire in this city during April, and 18 in Brooklyn. The total losses were nearly half a million dollars.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., lectured in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Temperance, last evening, before a large audience.

Last night a charity and fancy dress ball, in aid of the St. Luke's Home and Sheltering Arms, was given by Mrs. Gen. WALLEN, at Governor's Island. Over three hundred invitations were given out and among the guests present were several prominent army and navy officers and distinguished citizens, accompanied by their ladies.

The examination in the case of MANNING & DE FOREST accused of receiving stolen bonds, was yesterday further adjourned until the 13th inst. in consequence of the continued absence of witnesses.

Cotton was quiet and rather heavy yesterday. Flour was cheaper and moderately inquired for. Wheat declined about 2c. ₱ bushel, but sold more freely. Corn and Oats were decidedly brisker and dearer. Provisions were quiet; Pork declined and Lard advanced. Groceries were salable and steady. The Freight market was stronger and more active.

The Constitution and the Removal of the President.

The Rochester *Democrat* thinks it is a "defect in our system of Government that there is no constitutional method of getting rid of an obstructive Executive,"—that is, an Executive who does not concur with Congress; and it considers it "fortunate" that Mr. JOHNSON's folly in violating the law, "made him liable to impeachment, and to a consequently legal and constitutional removal from office."

This view of the case, in point of fact, treats impeachment as a roundabout way of getting rid of an unpopular President. The "crimes" laid to Mr. JOHNSON's charge, are pretexts, rather than reasons, for his impeachment and removal from office. If he were not unpopular on other grounds, nobody would have thought of deposing him on this. But as he is unpopular,—as he obstinately quarrels with Congress and the party that elected him,—as he is an "obstruction" to measures and policies which both Congress and the party deem important, his removal is desired; and as our system is "defective" in not providing for his removal, it must be brought about indirectly, by impeachment.

This is the *Democrat's* view of the case, and we believe it to be substantially that of the mass of those who uphold impeachment. It is, moreover, in harmony with the practical working of our Government—which is simply a Government of parties. It is the will of the dominant party—not the will of the people—which controls and directs public affairs. Those of the people who do not belong to the dominant party, have no more voice in the Government than if they lived in France or Algiers. They are aliens—not in view of the law, but in view of the actual Government, of the country. A necessary result of this is that the officers of the Government must be agents of the dominant party; and if they cease to be such agents, if they attempt to act for themselves instead of for their employers, they must be got rid of.

Now it may be, as the *Democrat* says it is, a "defect in our system" that they cannot be got rid of by any "Constitutional method,"—that the Constitution makes no provision for such cases, and that resort must be had to provisions that were made for very different cases,—for cases of "treason, bribery and *other* high crimes and misdemeanors." If the President's infidelity to his party can be made to bring him within reach of these provisions, his removal may be accomplished; but it is a "defect in our system" that we should have to resort to a process so indirect and roundabout.

Perhaps it is. If it is, that "defect" should be cured. The framers of the Constitution considered this whole subject very carefully and came to a different conclusion. They had the example of England to guide them then, just as the *Democrat* has it now. But they rejected that example then, while the *Democrat* would follow it now. What has occurred to bring about such a change? The English Prime Minister resigns when his party in the House of Commons falls into a minority. It is now demanded that the President, who is in our Government what the Prime Minister is in the English, shall take the same course under the same circumstances; that the Executive administration shall change whenever parties in Congress change. The framers of the Constitution sought to provide against the evils of a frequent change of parties, by giving a fixed, though short, tenure of office to the Executive department of the Government. They ordained therefore that the President should hold office for *four* years, whether the party that elected him should go out of power sooner or not.

The time may have come when our system should be changed in this respect. But the change ought to be made, if made at all, by amending the Constitution in the way which it provides. Amendments by construction of Congress, or by indirect proceedings like impeachment, are irregular and more or less revolutionary in their nature. But the question is well worth considering whether the Constitution is really "defective" in this respect or not.

The purpose of those who have so steadily and zealously urged impeachment is, probably, not to effect any permanent change in our system of Government, but merely to accomplish a certain result in a specific case. They would not care to have *every* President, who should become an obnoxious "obstruction" to the policy of Congress, removable by Congress itself: all they seek is to have the *one* President, who has become obnoxious to *them*—thus removable. They limit their remedy to the special defect of which they complain. But they are setting a precedent, which may be followed. They are establishing a rule which may be turned against them. Other Congresses may find other Presidents obnoxious to them on other grounds. It may not be quite safe to establish a principle so liable to abuse hereafter; at all events it should be done in full view of the consequences which may ensue.

Queer Whitewashing.

Congress is no less exquisite as a school of personal manners than as a school of political morals. It is true that it teaches them both in the way some books teach grammar—by giving examples of that which is bad. But, then, its examples are so disgustingly bad that there is no such danger as is said to attach to books constructed on this plan, viz.: —that they confuse and mislead the judgment, and destroy one's repugnance to offences against taste and decency.

The way in which the House has attempted to get over the shameful scenes of Saturday last is worse even than the original offence. First, it was proposed to expunge the records of Saturday from the *Congressional Globe*,—as though that would expunge the proceedings from the records of the country, or take away any part of the contempt which they aroused in the mind of every self-respecting American. Next, the "slang-whangers" (as they were called in Congress) set to work making apologies for the revolting language they had applied to each other, and withdrawing the vile accusations which they had hurled at each other,—as though the infamy of such language and such accusations could be in any way affected by apologies or withdrawals. If DONNELLY fancies it is as easy to take back as it is to utter such billingsgate as he directed against WASHBURNE, or if WASHBURNE imagines he can obliterate as easily as he can put forth such ignominious charges as he brought against DONNELLY,—they must have queer notions of the value of their words and the rules that regulate the intercourse of respectable people. Finally, after this sort of thing had been indulged in for some time, the climax of the nauseating was reached by DONNELLY proposing that he and WASHBURNE and the whole crowd should go out together and "take a drink." We don't suppose that many people outside of the House could read the report of these things without a feeling of shame and mortification. But the House enjoyed them so hugely that the Congressional reporter was compelled to close almost every paragraph of his report with "laughter," "excessive laughter," "renewed laughter," or "uproarious laughter." The most nauseous portion of the whole affair—that, namely, about "taking a drink"—instead of producing feelings of shame, induced prodigious hilarity and cries of "Amen," "My whistle's dry," &c., &c. In the early part of the day a member proposed that the House should censure itself for its own conduct of Saturday; but the way in which this was received may be judged by the way in which members proceeded to demean themselves.

The country can bear a good deal from Congress, and has borne a good deal from the present Congress, in the way of forcible-feeble legislation. Public feeling has been pretty strongly aroused in regard to some of its measures and some of its members, and it has done much to endanger Republican supremacy and stir up opposition by its intolerant spirit and unstatesmanlike policy. But there is one thing even more dangerous than this to the Republican Party and Republican prospects, and that is,—in the House so conducting itself as to secure universal scorn and contempt.

Bribery in Impeachment.

The *World* gives prominent place to a letter from a correspondent proposing that the sum of ten millions of dollars be raised by subscription to *bribe* Senators to vote against convicting the President. It is to be hoped that the *World* fancied this was a very good joke,—for otherwise we can find no shadow of justification or excuse for making it public.

But the writer was evidently serious, and, so far as we may judge from appearances, so was the *World* also. The letter enters into an argument to show that such an operation would be a good investment for the business interests of the City, and that there are Senators enough to decide the result whose terms are soon to expire, and who would be very glad to vote against impeachment, if they could be well paid for it.

The *World* probably has not forgotten the advertisement which appeared in a Southern newspaper near the close of the war, offering a large reward to any one who would assassinate ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The moral character of that proposition was precisely the same as that of the proposition now submitted by the *World*. Both assume that the end sought is desirable, and that any mode of reaching it is justifiable. If one President may be kept in office by bribery, why may not another be put out of office by murder?

We should be very sorry to believe that there are any Senators in Congress whose votes on this or any other question can be bought: but we have learned to be cautious in venturing on rash statements concerning the impeccability of public men. But we do not see who is interested in buying votes on this question to anything like the extent indicated in the *World's* proposition. The business interests of the country are not likely to be seriously affected either way, by the conviction or the acquittal of the President. The Stock market shows no great sensitiveness on the subject. Gold has neither gone up nor down, to any great extent, during the various vicissitudes and shifting chances of the trial. Neither the office holders who are in danger of going out, nor those who hope to come in, in the event of removal, would be likely to risk any very large amount of money on the chances of either result. We do not apprehend that the question is to be decided by any such influences as those which the *World* invokes. And the only effect of its preposterous and discreditable advice would be to throw suspicion and discredit on the Senate's action, if the President should *happen* to be acquitted.

Family Troubles of the Democracy.

Mr. BELMONT's claim to be the dictator of the Democratic Party is the occasion of more than a little murmuring. As Chairman of the National Committee, he is engaged in an effort to out-manœuvre the friends of Mr. PENDLETON, and with New-York help succeeded in postponing the nomination until July. Democratic Congressmen protest, but Mr. BELMONT is unyielding. A respectful request for the naming of an earlier day is met with a gruff assertion that the proposal for a change comes too late. There is grumbling in consequence; and some of the journals are unburdening their minds by some plain talk about the arrogance and blundering of the New-York managers in general and of Mr. BELMONT in particular.

The amiability of these fault-finders will not be improved by the tone or style in which a not unreasonable remonstrance of the Philadelphia *Age* is met by the *World*. "Pennsylvania is not of much account" is, substantially, the lesson inculcated by our contemporary. It is "not much impressed by the character of the delegates" Pennsylvania "has chosen to send" to the Convention. "They are rather of a seedy type." Philadelphia, too, is "stolidly and malignantly" Radical, and the whole State has a bad name. It must stand aside, therefore, while New-York takes the lead and manages the nomination. And as with Pennsylvania so with other remonstrating States. Mr. BELMONT and the *World* find shelter behind the party majority in this City, and insist upon their right to lay the wires and select and clothe the candidate. Mild-mannered Democrats will, perhaps, submit to the snubbing. Others not so constituted will, doubtless, pay it back with interest. There will be a little old-fashioned excitement, all in the family, before Mr. BELMONT's day of triumph arrives.

In the end, we dare say, Mr. PENDLETON will be laid upon the shelf. Pockets are often more potent than friendships, and to the former Mr. BELMONT holds the key. Only from this point of view are his pretensions likely to be tolerated. The silk-stocking Democrats who supply the funds of a campaign are egregiously mistaken, however, if they expect to have easy work in toppling over PENDLETON. Beyond all doubt he is at this moment the strongest of the list of men from whom the Democrats propose to make their selection. His strength is not confined, as many suppose, to the Western States. Pennsylvania is scarcely less earnest in his support than Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Specie-paying California has named him as her first choice. And unless Mr. BELMONT play the conjuror with marvelous skill, he will experience more difficulties than will be agreeable in his own State. The rank and file of the Democracy here are heartily with PENDLETON; and the passage in the Assembly of what may be termed Pendletonian resolutions touching the debt, by a strict party vote, demonstrates the existence of a much stronger feeling on the subject than the *World* ventures to recognize.

The force of these elements, and their evident tendency to crystallize in opposition to the interests of which Mr. BELMONT is the champion, indicate the coming of lively times for the Democracy. If BELMONT succeed in crowding PENDLETON off the track, it is not improbable that the Pendleton interest will contrive in turn to thwart BELMONT, and rebuke the New-York gentlemen who imagine they carry the nomination in their pockets.

Inflation as a Partisan Expedient.

An expectation prevails that when the session of Congress draws near its close some scheme for issuing new currency will be suddenly proposed and hurriedly carried. The belief is not of recent growth. It has for some time prevailed in circles usually not ill-informed, and its revival now, as a topic of Wall-street discussion, we take to be merely the result of the late financial stringency in that quarter. There is a disposition, in fact, to assume as settled the reported purpose, and to treat as open only those features of the question which relate to the precise kind of currency to be issued, and the precise amount. Shall the new issue be greenbacks or National Bank notes? Shall the amount be equal to the amount called in under the Treasury policy of contraction, or be arbitrarily regulated by Congress according to its conception of the amount needed to satisfy those sections of the country which clamor for more paper?

Were the question decided according to the actual requirements of business, the proposition to send forth another dollar of inconvertible paper, in any shape, or under any pretext, would be scouted as the forerunner of repudiation. The aggregate of currency in circulation is, in the judgment of rational financiers, amply sufficient for the legitimate wants of industry and commerce. It is probably not greatly in excess of these wants, measuring them by the altered conditions of trade; or, if in excess, the injury resulting thence is undoubtedly less than the injury which a continuance of the Treasury policy would have inflicted. But there is enough. And those who call for more are either stock speculators, whose convenience affords no criterion in monetary matters, or individuals who foolishly seek relief from temporary depression in a course that would both hasten and aggravate their ruin.

The real danger, however, comes from the politicians. The Wall-street gentlemen might shout themselves hoarse, and the Western inflationists might in vain double their entreaties, were not political influences at work directly connected with the Presidential canvass. Submitted to Congress on its merits as a financial scheme, we are persuaded that inflation would be summarily voted down. Sufficient has occurred during the present session to make it apparent that the most capable men on both sides are opposed to any further addition to the currency. But a feeling is at work against which capacity and character are comparatively powerless. It is the partisan feeling which looks to the *ad captandum* gain accruing from the immediate effects of more currency. "With paper money more plentiful"—the argument runs—"business of all kinds will be stimulated into greater activity; enterprise will take a fresh start; speculation will impart greater buoyancy to the public spirit; and the Republican Party will profit in the canvass by these circumstances as the result of its policy." The argument is of course fallacious. It implies a popular inability to discriminate between the vigor of health and the spasmodic activity which precedes a collapse. But it is current in political circles; and it forms the foundation of the belief which prevails.

The adoption of this policy will be as fatal to the party that sanctions it as to the prosperity of the country, at whose cost the experiment is to be tried. It is possible that in certain constituencies electoral gains might be realized from the delusion which renewed inflation implies. We have no doubt that here and there in the West votes may be won for the party that shall blow high the paper-money bubble. What may be gained in these instances, however, will be infinitely less than the damage which the party will suffer in the minds of all men, West and East, who value the public credit and the interests of genuine, honest business, far above every partisan consideration.

If it is necessary to include the chances of the election in the discussion of grave financial questions, we beg the Republican Party to remember that its true interest lies in the construction of a policy that satisfies the cool judgment of the business community. Inflation, in any form or to any amount, will not do this. Fools and gamblers may applaud it; but the intelligence and substance of the country will, we are sure, denounce it as a curse, and the party that inflicts it as unworthy of trust. On this subject the party cannot temporize without inviting disaster. It may leave the bond question to adjust itself under an anticipation of resumed specie payments. It may decline to allow the Secretary of the Treasury, under the pretence of promoting resumption, to cripple commerce by withdrawing currency. But as against inflation, it must maintain decided ground, if it would preserve its pretensions as a party which solvent men may consistently support.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN THE SOUTH.—Rev. LEONARD W. BACON delivered a lecture in Lee-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, last evening, in which he gave the results of his observations of the work of education and religion among the colored people of the Carolinas and Virginia under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. The lecture was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

MINOR TOPICS.

Messrs. BUTLER and WASHBURNE sent dispatches from Washington yesterday to the New-Hampshire Republican Convention that the "great obstruction would certainly be removed," and the "recreant put out of the White House." WASHBURNE says the event will occur before the end of the week, and BUTLER says it will come with the apple blossoms. Those who are wagering "millions," or even smaller sums, on the result of impeachment will take notice. The dispatches will be interesting to the *bears* in Johnson stock.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, of Tuesday, says: "A prominent member of the present State Legislature said, in our hearing yesterday, that he lost $25,000 by consenting to stand by the 'old man' (Commodore VANDERBILT) when the report of the Committee on the railroad question was to be signed. Another influential newspaper man told us yesterday that a certain Senator made $26,000 out of the railroad question. We replied, 'Do you know such to be the fact?' He answered, 'I am certain of it.' The first installment was $16,000, then $1,000 at two different times, and then the balance, $8,000, at one gulp." There would be no difficulty whatever in furnishing abundant evidence of legislative corruption, from time to time, if the Legislature would only give us a law that made its production possible.

Capt. THOMAS GARRETT and Mr. LE GENDRE, Professor of Languages in the University of Chicago, will wake some morning and find themselves famous if they should succeed in crossing the Atlantic with their little twenty-foot lifeboat, which is to be as tight as a cork, watertight, and even air-tight, on occasion, and incapable of capsizing. Their adventure would renew the daring of the first navigators of that ocean, whose pinks and caravels were not much more capacious than the proposed Chicago craft. The captain, and his friend the philologer, will no doubt become as renowned as the courageous climber who once got up to the dizzy summit of a steeple in honor of King JAMES I. His majesty shuddered at the sight, and cried out: "Let that man have a patent for climbing York steeple; no body else shall interfere with him." The rest of mankind will gladly allow those gallant Argonauts a monopoly of their business.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, is as bold a man as EDMUND BURKE, who once brought in a bill of reform and retrenchment to regulate the economy of the King's palaces. Mr. JENCKES brings in a bill to regulate all the official appointments of the Government, obliging all candidates for offices to pass an examination and give sufficient proof of their fitness to occupy them. The President of the Senate would be constituted head of that examining department, assisted by a number of competent arbiters and advisers. It would be a great gain and lasting benefit to the country if some such test could be put into effective working order. We have refused to allow Kings any divine or special right in the business of government, and we may consistently insist that everybody else should show his ability to take part in such a function along with his wish to undertake it.

The movement of the merchants of this City for the purpose of deciding differences in commercial matters, by the mode of arbitration, rather than law, is a good and bussiness-like one. Such an innovation would greatly diminish the uncertainties and vexations of disputed rights, and lead people to extend the principle to all other walks and interests of society. The enlightened wish to decide by the rule of common sense induced the French long ago to institute their well-known courts of *Prud'hommes;* and there are "Courts of Conscience" in several cities of England and Ireland which work very cheaply and satisfactorily. It is only justice to add that lawyers in general have but a poor opinion of them.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* boasts that Ohio stands ready to furnish candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency for both political parties. The Republican candidate for the Presidency in the coming campaign is certain to be Gen. U. S. GRANT, a native Ohioan. If impeachment proves a success Mr. WADE, of Ohio, will probably be Vice-President. The most prominent Democratic candidate is Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio; and the name of Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, since his great speech, is freely used in connection with the Vice-Presidency. Well, Ohio deserves to be honored preëminently, in view of the wonderful roll of great Generals she gave the country during the war. Look at a few of the names—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Custer, McDowell, Gilmore, McPherson, not to speak of Buell and McClellan.

The Richmond *Whig* calls on the agents of the Freedman's Bureau in that State to exercise their "influence" over the idle, shiftless negroes who abound in the cities and large towns, to get them to go to work in the farming sections where their work is needed. It says they will get good pay and kind treatment, and those who want their votes and can get them may have them. But their labor is needed. They keep white emigrants out of the State, and draw on the public for their own support; and if the crops next year prove to be failures—as there is danger they will—the pigs, chickens, and other small property of farmers throughout the State will suffer greatly from their depredations. This appeal to the Bureau officers seems entitled to consideration.

The President has pardoned JOHN SIMS, who in 1867 was sentenced to State Prison at Auburn for ten years for counterfeiting. Under what influence or for what reason this pardon has been granted it is not easy to conjecture. SIMS was one of the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money in this State, and his conviction was upon evidence that was perfectly clear and conclusive. Mr. JOHNSON's use or abuse of the pardoning power has been utterly inexcusable. He has turned loose upon the country hundreds of the worst offenders without any shadow of reason and greatly to the public detriment. He may have been imposed upon and misled, but he ought by this time to have become able to guard himself against impositions of this kind. We hope he does not intend to make a general jail delivery to signalize his own departure from office.

The Constitution is explicit in declaring that "the President *shall be removed* from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Suppose he be convicted upon *some* of the articles of impeachment under which he is now on trial, and acquitted upon the rest; does his removal from office follow as a necessity? And does it make any difference in this respect *which* of the charges against him may be sustained and which not? The language used would seem to imply that he may be impeached for other causes than those named; but if convicted of those specific crimes he *shall* be removed; if convicted only of other offences and not of those, the mode and measure of his punishment may be determined by the Senate.

The Albany *Evening Journal* rebukes very sharply, and very justly, the *Tribune's* suggestions of lynch law and vigilance committees as a remedy for the corruptions of our City officials. It is not easy to exaggerate an idea of the extent or infamy of these corruptions; but instead of being cured or corrected by such violent and bloody remedies, we should only have the plunder of politicians supplemented by the havoc and bloodshed of thieves and murderers. In small cities such as Natchez, Vicksburg and San Francisco were when lynch law took charge of their affairs, it was possible to drive wholesale scoundrelism to the wall; but in such a City as New-York, the result would be exactly the reverse. It would be the honest and peaceable portion of our people that would swing from the lamp-posts. The villains and robbers would hold high carnival.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that Mr. WADE, in conversation with a "prominent Radical Congressman" the other evening, [concerning the probability of a war of races in the South, said that he should favor a large increase of the army in those States and a law requiring each State to pay the expenses of the troops kept within its own territory. We take leave to doubt whether Mr. WADE has said anything of the kind. He is not at all likely to make private or public declarations of the policy he will adopt in case he becomes President.

The *National Intelligencer* says that "beyond the shores of time a disclosure will be made of the motives of those impeachers" who signed the Alta Vela letter. That will be rather late to be of much advantage to the President or of much interest to the public. Can't it be hurried up a little?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

Mme. RISTORI is to appear as *Sister Teresa* at a *matinée* to-day. This personation seems to have revived the general conversational interest in the great artist, and the view of inner convent life which the piece pretends to give appears to excite a curiosity quite as lively as that which the exploded revelations of MARIA MONK once created. Apart from all other considerations, the ceremony of a young nun "taking the vail," which is exhibited in the third act, is quite sufficient to attract certain audiences. We think, however, the majority of Mme. RISTORI's admirers would prefer to see her in any other play. A few evenings of "Marie Antoinette" might be thankfully received.

This evening the "Pet Philo-Dramatic Association," gave a performance at the French Theatre, to aid the "Samaritan Home for Aged Men." The comedy of "Caste" is to be acted by the eleven young people.

Mr. N. B. CLARKE, the Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, announces that his benefit will take place this evening at that dramatic landmark.

A more energetic effort is being made this year on behalf of the Dramatic Fund Society than has characterized the movements of its directors of late years. We sincerely trust the cash returns will be equivalent to outlay of energy, tact, and talent. A number of distinct and different performances are to be given under the superintendence of a committee, and since the appeal this committee makes is backed by some very excellent entertainments, we hope to see these personally recognized and assisted by appreciable crowds. The first performance is to take place to-morrow night at the Academy of Music, and will be marked by the farewell appearance, in white face, of Mr. DAN BRYANT—this clever comedian giving up Irish farce after that evening with the intention of confining himself to Ethiopian burletta. On Saturday next the second benefit performance for the Fund will take place at Steinway Hall, when Mr. CHARLES ETTINGE is to give one of his remarkably interesting and effective readings. Later, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to play for the benefit of the Fund.

Musical.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL.

Boston commenced her first triennial musical Festival last evening. The second New-York annual Festival begins on Monday of next week. It is neither possible nor desirable to establish comparisons between the two. The good folks of the "Hub" have endeavored, and we doubt not successfully, to exceed any previous effort. They have a considerable

TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Disraeli and the Suggested Dissolution of Parliament.

Anticipated Franco-Russian Interference in Crete.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Statement of the Premier in Regard to the Suggested Dissolution.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 5—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. GLADSTONE, in some remarks referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that her Majesty the Queen had entrusted it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. Such a power, said Mr. GLADSTONE, was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with cases which have not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement and contradicted the one made in the House of Commons by the Premier.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply, said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but the tender was declined by Her Majesty. His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when the state of the public business permits. This was without any reference to the new constituencies; but if the work of the House was soon completed, a new House would be elected by them.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made some remarks to the effect that the Ministry had no intention to menace the House.

Mr. DISRAELI, again rising, said the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved by the Ministry in case the issue upon the Irish Church question was pressed to a division. After speeches by other members the debate ended.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Dinner to Foreign Representatives.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 5—Evening.

The Baron DE BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador to France, gave a grand dinner this evening to the Envoys of the various Powers represented at the Court of the Tuileries. Gen. DIX, the United States Minister, was among the guests.

GERMANY.

The "Party of German Unity" and the Zollverein.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 5.

A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States threaten to leave the Customs Diet in case the address issued by the "Party of German Unity" should receive consideration at the hands of the Zollverein.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Consultation in Regard to Franco-Russian Interference.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 5—Evening.

Information from St. Petersburg is to the effect that the Baron DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had a consultation with Prince GORTCHAKOFF, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of mediation by France and Russia in the Turco-Cretan question.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

PERSONAL MATTERS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, succeeded in getting through the House this evening a resolution instructing the Washburne-Donnelly Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. BROOKS on Friday last against Gen. BUTLER, that he (BROOKS) had forced the latter to disgorge a sum of money which he seized from a New-Yorker in New-Orleans. Mr. BROOKS attempted to include in the resolution an order to investigate other matters pertaining to BUTLER's military career, but failed.

THE TENTH ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT.

Gen. CAREY, of Ohio, who has been laboring for several days to get a resolution read authorizing the withdrawal of the tenth impeachment article, because the House had eclipsed the Billingsgate of the circle swinging speeches, succeeded to-day. It was prepared by the great Noth American interviewer.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, in their forthcoming report on the Tax bill, will recommend the abolition of Class B, bonded-warehouses; also, that when whisky has been in bond six months the payment of the tax shall be compulsory. They are also considering the question of compelling the payment of the tax on all whisky that has been in bond that length of time.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President to-day sent to Congress the new Reconstruction Constitution of South Carolina, accompanied by a characteristic message, in which, with wonderfully successful tergiversation, he succeeded in getting the document out of his hands into the possession of the House without recognition of its organic character. It was referred to the Reconstruction Committee without debate.

THE LATE BLOODLESS DUEL.

It is understood that the bloodless duel between Gen. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, and Baron KUSSEROW, of the Russian Legation, will receive the attention of the Grand Jury at its next session. The law provides punishment of five years imprisonment for carrying, sending or receiving a challenge in the District. Its a pity that some of these fellows with more title than brains don't get the contents of the pistol they rush for at the slightest provocation.

NAVY OFFICERS.

The Naval Committee of the House had a meeting this morning, and considered the bill in relation to the rank of staff-officers in the navy, but did not complete their investigation.

ARKANSAS.

The Reconstruction Committee had a meeting this morning and considered the new Constitution of Arkansas, but came to no determination regarding it. It is probable that as soon as the Impeachment trial is over the Committee will report back Gen. PAINE's bill with slight amendments, and urge its immediate passage. They expect that the Arkansas delegation will be admitted to their seats before the end of the present month.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

THE NEW TARIFF—HIGHER DUTIES.

It has heretofore been stated that a Committee on Ways and Means has appointed a sub-committee to take into consideration the revision of the tariff. The report prevails to-day, that the Committee is considering a proposition to give instructions to the sub-committee to make provisions by which to supply the deficiency in the revenue caused by the exemption of manufacturers from tax, as provided in the Internal Revenue bill, passed during the present session.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The American Medical Association met this forenoon at Carroll Hall in this city, Dr. S. C. GROSS, of Philadelphia, in the chair. About 450 delegates were present. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. GRAFTON TYLER, of this city, after which Dr. GROSS delivered his annual address. The Convention will remain in session until Friday next.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Judge PASCHAL, of Texas, to-day presented to Gen. GRANT delegations of Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Indians. Among them were Messrs. Prohlin, Folsom, McIntosh, Smith, Downing, Adair, Boudinot, Reese, Scrasser, and other influential aboriginees. They expressed to Gen. GRANT their readiness in behalf of the Southern tribes to act as conservators of the peace, and to preserve order on the frontier at a saving of $20,000,000 a year to the Government. They were listened to with great attention by the General and requested to state their plans in writing.

THE DUEL NEAR BALTIMORE.

Newspapers having reported some errors in regard to the duel which took place on Sunday morning near Baltimore, there is the best authority for stating that the antagonist of Gen. LAWRENCE was not Count LOTTUM, but Baron KUSSEROW, of the Prussian Legation, and that the affair was settled in an honorable way for the two gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1868, which has just been issued:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$215,982,400 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	8,688,241 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,442,065,450 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,963,378,391 80

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. bonds	$13,592,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	44,573,680 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes	163,490,350 00
Three per cent. certificates	28,330,000 00
Total	$250,375,930 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$1,075,950 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15 and Dec. 15, 1867	4,745,280 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	155,461 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	616,192 00
Temporary loan	1,032,400 00
Certificates of indebtedness	18,000 00
Total	$7,905,283 64

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$356,144,727 00
Fractional currency	32,450,489 94
Gold certificates of deposit	19,357,900 00
Total	407,953,116 94
Total debt	$2,639,612,622 38

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$106,909,658 00
Currency	32,174,136 82
Total	$139,083,794 82
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,500,528,827 56

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of May, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above with the statement issued April 1, it is shown that during the past month the debt bearing coin interest has increased $18,937,450; debt bearing currency interest decreased $21,390,700; matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,131,100; debt bearing no interest increased $1,477,640. Total debt decreased $2,106,710. Amount of coin in Treasury increased $7,630,140, and amount of currency increase $8,944,109, making a decrease in the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, of $18,680,859 86.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following call has just been issued:

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—First Annual Meeting at Cleveland, O., Wednesday, May 27, 1868.—This Association, formed at the National Manufacturers' Convention, at Cleveland, last December, aims to secure unity of action and mutual acquaintance and coöperation for the common benefit of our varied industry and skill, among all kinds of manufacturers and producers of necessary and useful staples, or articles of taste and elegance. A general attendance is urged from all parts of the country. The report of the delegates to Washington, sent from the Convention last Winter, to ask for reduction of taxes, reform of revenue officials and retrenchment and economy in the Government expenses, will be presented, and the report will clearly show the benefit of organized and continued effort. As other reforms are needed, and as Government expenses should be still further reduced millions of dollars, it may be deemed best heresfter to send men of ability, character and practical business experience as delegates to Washington, to forward objects of vital moment to the people. Matters of importance, touching future plans and efforts, require more perfect organization, will be brought before the meeting, and a large attendance is hoped and expected. Let all towns and cities send delegates, and let individual manufacturers come also. The session will probably occupy two days, and will open at 10 A. M. the 27th.

B. W. RAYMOND, Chicago, President.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Cleveland, Secretary.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The following has been received at the Interior Department:

FORT LARAMIE, Dakotah, May 2.

Hon. A. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

Dr. MATTHEWS reached here last night with three of the head chiefs of Cheyennes, and a full delegation of the Mountain Crows and Arrapahoes will be here in a few days.

Reports that "Manafraid of his Horse" and Red Cloud band of Sioux promised him to come to Fort Laramie, and the Commission expected them within ten days. The Brules signed the treaty on the 13th, and left. They are to join Spotted Tail, and hunt on the Republican this Summer.

Nothing further has been received from the parties that have been depredaung along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. W. L. H. WHITE,
Secretary of the Peace Commission.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

The Conference was called to order by Rev. Bishop CLARK, and religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, of New-York.

The report of the Central Centenary Convention shows that, while the General Conference of 1864 felt authorized to ask for but $2,000,000, the aggregate amount received is found to be $8 397,662 15.

Bishop SIMPSON delivered the Episcopal address at 10 o'clock. The reading of the address occupied forty-five minutes, and was listened to with very marked attention by the Conference and very large audience. The Conference ordered that 8,000 copies of the address be printed, and the various portions of it were referred to appropriate committees.

After the reading of the address the order of business was taken up, being the reception of petitions, memorials, &c., of which a very great number were presented for lay delegation, many against it, and others on a great variety of denominational subjects.

Prof. WILLIAMS, of Delaware, Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the Bishops to communicate to the Conference their suggestions in regard to rearranging the boundaries of the Conferences. Referred.

Dr. WALDEN, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution requesting book agents to furnish a copy of all our periodicals to reading-rooms and public libraries on certain conditions. Referred.

Dr. LOWRY, of Cincinnati, offered a plan of finances, which was referred.

Rev. Mr. CARUTHERS, of the Erie Conference, presented a petition in favor of so amending the discipline that Bishops shall be elected for a term of years, and inducted into office without consecration. Referred.

The Chair then announced special committees previously ordered.

Nomination for Congress in Missouri—More Indian Murders.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 5.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois, held at Bloomington yesterday, renominated Hon. S. M. CULLOM for Congress. Resolutions sustaining the impeachment of President JOHNSON were adopted.

The *Republican's* Leasburg, New-Mexico, correspondence says a train was attacked near Tularasso on the 18th of April, the wagons and contents burned, and all the mules captured. Of thirty-seven men who went from Tularoso for the relief of this train, seven are reported killed. A short time before thirteen persons were killed by the Indians near this place.

Grand Musical Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

The grand musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society commenced to-day in Music Hall, with the promise of great success. The orchestra numbers about one hundred and fifteen pieces, the choristers eight hundred. PAREPA, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and GEORGE SIMPSON, of New-York, are among the distinguished singers. At the inauguration of the festival Dr. UPHAM, President of the Handel and Haydn Society, welcomed the audience in appropriate remarks, and after graceful allusion to the present of the busts of MOZART and BEETHOVEN, &c., the busts were unveiled amid enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNIE KEMPER read SHAKESPEARE's "Tempest" to-night at the Mercantile, to an audience which completely filled the hall. She was cordially greeted and warmly applauded throughout.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican Convention—Butler and Washburne Announce the Removal of the President as Certain.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 5.

The Republican Convention organized with the choice of Hon. M. W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, as Chairman, and elected as delegates at large WM. E. CHANDLER, of Concord; JOHN H. BAILEY, of Portsmouth; E. M. TOPLIFF, of Manchester; CHARLES S. F. FAULKNER, of Keene. From Congressional District No. 1: EZRA GOULD, of Sandwich; JOHN BADGE of Hillsboro; FRANCIS B. AYRES, of Nashua. From District No. 3: EDWARD A. VAUGHN, of Claremont; THOMAS P. CHENEY, of Holderness. Resolutions favoring Gen. GRANT for President, and in favor of impeachment, and indorsing the action of the Congressional delegation were passed.

The President of the Convention received and read, amid much applause, dispatches from several Members of Congress, predicting the conviction of President JOHNSON. Among them were the following:

WASHINGTON, May 5.

To Hon. Onslow Stearns:

The removal of the great obstruction to peace and quiet is certain. WADE and prosperity are sure to come with the apple blossoms.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

To Hon. E. H. Rollins:

BINGHAM is making a splendid speech. All looks well. The Constitution will be vindicated and the recreant put out of the White House betore the end of the week.

(Signed,) E. B. WASHBURNE.

Seizure of Cattle in Buffalo—Sentence of a Forger.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 5.

The United States authorities seized 117 head of fat cattle, yesterday, at International Ferry, which had been imported by a Philadelphia dealer from Toronto, and invoiced at one-half of their real value. The owner has gone to Washington to compromise with the Treasury Department. The cattle, being considered perishable property, are to be sold in the next six days.

JAMES GRAHAM, a well-known ticket agent, was sentenced to-day to Auburn State Prison for four years, for forgery. His counsel moved for a stay of sentence, on a writ of error.

The Fenian Arrests at Toronto.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 5.

The parties arrested here yesterday by Mr. MCMICKEN, Government Stipendiary Magistrate, are PATRICK BOYLE, publisher and editor of the *Irish Canadian* and President of the Hibernian Society; OWEN COSGROVE, tavern-keeper, and Marshal of the Hibernian Society; JOHN NOLAN, Secretary, and EDWARD HYNES, printer, on the charge of Fenianism. All papers and books of the Society were seized. The arrests were not mentioned in last evening's or this morning's papers, by order of the Government, as other arrests in the neighborhood, and in Western towns, are to be made. To-day suspicious characters are leaving for the States. Considerable excitement is manifested throughout the city.

The Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, May 5.

The Legislature meets here to-morrow. The Republicans to-night nominated CHARLES IVES, of East Haven, for Speaker of the House; DWIGHT MARCY, of Jolland, for Clerk of the House; JNO. O. TIBBITS, of New-London, for Assistant Clerk, and JAMES W. PAINTER, of Colchester, for Clerk of the Senate.

Democratic nominations: WM. L. BENNETT, of Huntington, Speaker; WM. C. CASE, of Simsbury, Clerk of the House, and CHARLES H. FOWLER, of New-Haven, Clerk of the Senate.

Congressional Nomination in Richmond—The Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 5.

CHARLES H. PORTER, of Norfolk, formerly of New-York, was nominated for Congress from this district by the Republican District Convention which met here to-day.

Well-posted Republicans figure up the complexion of the State Convention to-morrow as follows: WELLES, 114; HUNNICUTT, 30; HAWKSHURST, 40; unknown, 26. WELLES, it is believed, will be nominated on the first ballot. About 200 hundred delegates have arrived.

Republican Caucus in Richmond—The Approaching State Election.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 5.

At a caucus to-night of about forty members of the State Convention, it was agreed to support WELLES for Governor, J. H. CLEMENTS of Portsmouth Lieut.-Governor, and T. G. BOWDEN for Attorney-General.

Gov. WELLES was serenaded to-night, and addresses were made by Messrs. WELLES, CLEMENTS and others.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Leased to a Delaware Company.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, May 5.

The Mississippi Central Railroad has been leased to a Delaware Company for sixteen years. The lessees assume the entire indebtedness of the road, except the debt to the State of Tennessee. The road is to be returned to the stockholders at the expiration of the lease in the same condition as it was delivered. Arrangements are being made for an extension to Louisville.

The Civil Rights Bill in Texas.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Tuesday, May 5.

Judge WATROUS opened the District Court this morning, and delivered the charge sustaining the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, and holding that freedmen are citizens, not by virtue of Congressional enactment, but by constitutional law, being born on the soil.

The Cole Trial—The Case Given to the Jury.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

Mr. TREMAINE closed this morning. Judge INGRAHAM charged the jury, who retired at 2 P. M.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5—Evening.

The jury have been out since 2 o'clock. In reply to an inquiry of Judge INGRAHAM, they sent word that they would not probably agree this evening. The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Eighteen Persons Poisoned in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 5.

Eighteen persons were poisoned by arsenic administered in their food at a boarding house on Sunday. None are dead, however, the quantity partaken having been too large.

Death of Commodore Ridgley.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 5.

Commodore RIDGLEY, of the United States Navy, died at noon to-day, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He was born in Kentucky, but his residence was in Baltimore, though on duty in this city at the time of his death.

Delegates from Maine to the Chicago Convention.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Tuesday, May 5.

The Republican Convention for the First District met to-day, and chose Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of Portland, and MARK H. WENTWORTH, of Kittery, Delegates to the Chicago Conventon.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, May 5.

The work of the Convention to-day was unimportant.

Leasing of the Mississippi Central Railroad—A Negro Thief Shot in Memphis—Suicide.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, May 5.

The Mississippi Central Railroad has been leased to Eastern capitalists, of which H. S. MCCOMBS, of Wilmington, Del., is the head. It is understood that Col. SAM, late of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been tendered the presidency.

A negro chicken-thief named SHADEPOLK was shot by a policeman last night while attempting to escape.

MARY MCCARTY, aged 16, committed suicide last night by taking morphene. The cause is unknown.

Absconding Express Agent.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 5.

A man named TOWELL, agent of the American Express Company at Ladoga station, Ind., absconded on Monday last with several thousands dollars of the Company's money.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature Not Adjourned—Removal of a Methodist College—A Railroad Bill Signed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

Contrary to general expectation the Legislature hangs over another day—living, yet dead.

There was nothing in either House that amounted to anything, except a discussion as to whether a Methodist College should be or should not be removed from Lima to Syracuse. The Senate finally ordered the bill to a third reading. If it is reached in the morning it will probably pass, as about 80,000 Methodists—ministers, ideacons and laymen—have petitioned for the change.

The two Houses have adjourned over until 10 o'clock to-morrow. What for, God only knows, for in ten minutes after the adjournment, the Conference Committees on the Tax levies were ready to report, and the reports could have been agreed to and the two branches scattered to the four quarters of the State, or their homes, if they had any.

The Governor has signed what is called the Avenue C Railroad bill, which is an entire change from the ground he took in vetoing the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street bill. Perhaps there are circumstances not generally known that warrant this distinction.

It is Executive Session to-morrow, if the Legislature last so long as 12 M. Some think the Governor's nominations are to be confirmed; some think they will not be. The odds are in favor of no confirmation.

Meeting of the State Delegates to Chicago—Gen. Grant the First Choice for President—Gov. Fenton for Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

The State Delegates to the Republican National Convention met at the Delavan House this afternoon. On motion, Gen. SICKLES was made Chairman of the delegation, and Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary; also, that the Sherman House, Chicago, be made headquarters, and that the delegation meet there on the 16th. LUTHER CALDWELL announced that he had provided quarters for the delegation and free tickets over the railroads going and returning.

On motion, it was resolved that Gen. GRANT was the first choice of the State for President, and that the representatives of New-York believe that the actions of other States foreshadow his unanimous nomination by the Chicago Convention, and thus confirming our choice as that of the Republican Party of the country. Also, that they believe that except that of REUBEN E. FENTON, no name has been mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency which would give greater strength to the cause, or be received with more favor by the Republican Party of the nation.

The delegates also resolved that they recognized the binding force of the instructions passed by the State Convention in February, and that the delegates should, on all questions, cast the vote of the State as a unit.

Forty-five delegates were in attendance, and letters were read from all the absentees favoring whatever those present might do.

Legislative Proceedings—The Elevated Railway Scheme—State Aid to a Railroad—The Excise Bills.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

Both Houses were most of the time on the third reading of bills and concurring in amendments made to bills by one or the other.

The most swindling of all the swindling bills came up in the Assembly, on a motion, or report, of a Conference Committee, to recede from certain amendments made by the Assembly to a Senate bill which ostensibly provided for extending the time for testing the experimental railroad in Greenwich-street, but which in reality gives the Company the right to build another line, to change its proposed mode of construction, and to do generally whatever the aforesaid Company pleases. The bill passed the Assembly, as it had a right to, seeing that a large proportion of the members had been paid to vote for it, and so goes to the Governor. If he sign it I shall be much mistaken, as such a signature will show one-half of his former vetoes to have been the veriest buncombe conceivable. A more barefaced fraud was never conceived, and if the Governor given his aid to its full fruition, we may as well conclude at once that there is mighty little dependence to be placed on professions.

In the Senate there was little done, except three things:

1. The bill to aid the Wilderness Railroad was passed, yeas 17, nays 15, (the only full vote had this session up to that time.) It gives $10,000 a mile from the State Treasury to aid the projected road from Saratoga to Ogdensburg, or through the North woods.

2. The West Side Underground Railroad bill, coming up for a third reading, was laid on the table—yeas 15, nays 10, which seems to about dead it, for the balance of this session, at least. In fact, I guess it is very dead, if not deader, although it had about everybody in it. There is such a thing known in gunning as overcharging the gun, and this appears to have been overcharged—decidedly, if not more so.

3. Mr. CREAMER (motions and resolutions having been reached) offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Internal Affairs from any further cogitating of the half dozen of Excise bills now smouldering in the tomb of non-action. After a speech or two, or perhaps three, the motion came to vote, and resulted—yeas 16, nays 16, another full vote, and one which was closer than anticipated—Mr. MATTOON having taken the bit in his mouth and broken away from the caucus rider. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, decided the motion lost, and so the amendment to the Excise went overboard again. How many times has it occurred before this session? I cannot count back on my fingers how many times, but I can tell when it met its first back blow, and that was when the dominant party in the Assembly said, "All or nothing"; "absolute repeal, and no amendments." Amendments in the early part of the session were as easy as lying. They come now like drawing teeth. In fact, they will not come at all.

The tax levies are both through both Houses. So is the Charity bill.

We want only a master spirit to cry "scat," and all these grimalkins that we call legislators would scamper away to their homes. It is thought "scat" will come about midnight of this day and night.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Vesuvius Fireproof Warehouse Company.

Incorporating the New-York Dramatic Union Association.

Authorizing the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General to appoint a Supreme Court reporter.

Incorporating the International Dock Company.

Incorporating the United States Contracting Company.

To reimburse the Second Regiment, National Guards, for certain losses.

The General Charity Appropriation bill. This bill appropriates about $25,000. In the Senate the general appropriation to be divided *pro rata*. has been increased from $50,000 to $80,000. The hospital appropriations have been increased from $40,000 to $55,000. Last year's Charity bill appropriated $200,000.

Incorporating Continental Hall Company, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Magistrates in New York to commit orphan or friendless children to the Shepherd's Home of the Episcopal Church.

Authorizing the sale of the Marine Hospital grounds.

Authorizing Counties in the Second Judicial District, except Kings, to employ stenographers for the Supreme Court.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Canal Appropriation bill was concurred in, the principal point of difference being the item of $32,000, to pay the salaries of the Superintendents recently appointed, and the legality of which appointments is now being contested in the Supreme Court by the Auditor. Should the Superintendents be beaten in the Court, then the amendment will fall.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 10 o'clock to-night was adopted, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The President announced as the Conference Committee on the County Tax Levy, Messrs. KENNEDY, PARKER and GENET; on the City Tax Levy, Messrs. CROWLEY, PALMER and NORTON.

Mr. EDWARDS was excused from further service on the Erie Railroad Corruption Investigation Committee, and Mr. NICHOLS was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. J. L. FLAGG presented a report of the Conference Committee on the Supply Bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendment repealing Section 10, Chapter 969, Laws of 1867, relative to the inspection of steam boilers, and the report of the Committee was then adopted.

Mr. W. S. CLARK moved to reconsider. Carried.

The New York County Tax Levy was announced from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. FREAR moved to concur in a portion of the amendments, and to ask for a Committee of Conference on the remainder. Agreed to.

Mr. YOUKLOVE moved that hereafter the Red Book shall contain statistics relative to insurance companies. Tabled.

The amendment's of the Senate to a large number of bills were concurred in.

Recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The State Charity bill was announced from the Senate with an amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Managers in the Dorn impeachment case to take additional testimony.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to buildings in the City of New-York.

Authorizing the Attorney-General to institute suits for annulling certain canal repair contracts.

Relative to legal proceedings against the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

To improve a road in the town of New-Urechi, Kings County.

Mr. BUCKLEY introduced a bill to abolish the canal repair contract system, and to restore the superintendent system of canal repairs. He asked unanimous consent to have the bill now put upon its passage. He said it was very short, and would only require a few moments to read. It was important to the interests that this bill should pass. All that the bill proposed was expressed in its title.

Messrs. TOPLIFF, TARBOX and CAMERON objected. The bill was referred to the Committee on Canals.

Mr. JACOBS occupied the chair.

Mr. SELKIRK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Hon. WM. HINCHMAN, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate and responsible duties of Speaker of the Assembly during the present session.

Remarks complimentary to the Speaker were made by Messrs. SELKIRK, LABAU, PITTS, LOUNGLOVE, ELLIS and W. S. CLARK, after which the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. TARBOX moved a vote of thanks to CORNELIUS H. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the House, which was unanimously adopted, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

The bill for the construction of piers on the Hudson River, between West Thirteenth and Hammond streets, New-York, was passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill was agreed to, whereby the change in the law of 1867 requiring a low water indicator to be attached to every boiler in the State is rendered inoperative for one year. The Senate receded from its amendment to the Northern Railroad bill, thus leaving the appropriation at $12,000 a mile for fifty miles.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Widening of West-street—The Governor's Veto.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 4, 1868.

To the Senate:

I respectfully return without my approval, Senate Bill No. 367, entitled "An act to provide for the widening of West-street, in the City of New-York, on the westerly side thereof, from Battery-place to Hammond-street."

Under existing laws, full authority is conferred on the Common Council of the city of New-York to direct, by ordinance, for improvements of the class named in this bill with all the safeguards in respect to public and private rights, and all the restrictions deemed essential to the faithful execution of powers so largely affecting interests of very great importance. It will be seen, however, that the bill authorizes the Street Commissioner to fill in, widen and regulate—and erect the necessary protecting bulkheads—West street as stated in the title, from Battery Place to Hammond-street, a distance, as nearly as I can ascertain, of about three miles, and involving an expenditure of a vast sum of money, depending entirely on the discretion of the Street Commissioner. There is no provision in the bill requiring that the work shall be given out by contract to the lowest bidder, and subject to the restrictions and limitations usual in such cases, but the Street Commissioner has full power to do the work, or cause it to be done "in such manner as he shall find to be necessary or deem proper."

Inasmuch as the Common Council are invested with ample powers in the opening, extending, altering or otherwise improving any street, it is difficult to conceive of any good reason founded in public convenience or necessity, for this special, and as it seems to me, somewhat extraordinary enactment. The bill certainly departs widely from the practice heretofore regarded as essential for the protection of public and private interests, and I cannot but regard a precedent of this character a dangerous innovation, unless based upon some consideration not disclosed in the bill, and not apparent to me by any information I can obtain.

In the amended charter of the City, section 28, chapter 446, Laws of 1857, it is provided that whenever any work is to be done which shall involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, and all such contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder. The act of 1813, entitled an act to reduce the several laws of the City of New-York into one act, provides that

"Whenever and so often as it shall, in the opinion of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in Common Council convened, be necessary or desirable for the public convenience or health, to lay out, form and open, any street or streets, or public place or places, in any part of the said City not laid out into streets, avenues or squares, and public places by the Commissioner of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, or to extend, alter or otherwise improve any street or streets, or part or a street already laid out, or hereafter to be laid out, * * * it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to order and direct the same to be done, and to cause the same to be done accordingly."

With such well considered provisions upon this whole subject, it seems to me clear that this improvement should be under the control of the Common Council, which may be presumed to be better acquainted with the character and requirements of the undertaking, and where the owners of property and business interests directly affected can have the fullest opportunity for a fair hearing and consultation.

It will be further observed that by this bill no assessment for damages is directed or required, and the whole expense is to be levied upon property deemed to be benefited by the improvement. The appointment of three (3) Commissioners by the Supreme Court, upon application of the Street Commissioner, to make such assessment, seems to be superfluous, for the reason that it is made the duty of the Board of Assessors appointed under section 15, chapter 302, Laws of 1859, to make all such estimates and assessments. The Board of Assessors are salaried officers, and receive no fees or compensation whatever in addition to such salary for their services. On the other hand, it will be seen, that there is no limit to the fees and charges of the Commissioners to be appointed by this bill, and it would appear unjust to the owners of property, in the absence of any public exigency, to compel them to bear unlimited burdens in the discretion of a single officer, in addition to those which are now necessarily imposed. It may be also remarked, that under the Constitution and laws, in all cases of street improvements, when an assessment for damage as well as benefit is made, it is required by Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, but in all other cases, when the assessment is for benefit alone, the same is required to be made by the Board of Assessors.

It may, therefore, be said that the bill is not only an abrupt departure from established policy in respect of the matter to which it refers, but that its various provisions confer very extensive and unusual power upon the Street Commissioner. The restrictions in the bill are very inadequate; and so far as the cost of the work is concerned, which may be very great, even with the exercise of the best judgment and the most rigid economy, there is no limitation whatever to the discretion of the Street Commissioner. I cannot perceive why, under the provisions of this bill, the Street Commissioner may not, in his absolute and uncontrolled discretion, expend millions of dollars without any notice to, or consultation with, those who are ultimately to pay the cost. After the expense has been incurred, special Commissioners are to assess the amount upon the property supposed to be benefited, but I find no provision authorizing those who are to pay the amount from questioning the action, discretion or authority of the Street Commissioner in the premises. I do not think any such bill should become a law, as it may tend, practically, to confiscate private property without due legal process.

While I am reluctant to interpose objections to bills passed by the Legislature having merely a local bearing, the innovation in the mode of conducting improvements in the City of New-York, the latitude of the powers conferred and the magnitude of the interests involved, lead me to return this bill for further consideration.

R. E. FENTON.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

The Ladies' Seaside Protector.

Sea water and sea air may spoil any complexion unless their effect upon the skin is counteracted by the softening, soothing, purifying operation of that most harmless and delightful of all vegetable cosmetics—
PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—*Advt.*

See WHEELER & WILSON'S Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
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The Gorham Ware, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
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No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated
GORHAM PLATED WARE.
A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

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NOS. 234 AND 236 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID
STOCK OF
READY-MADE SCOTCH MIXTURES
AND CHIVOT SUITS,
FROM $18 TO $28.

Dickens a Young Man Again.—See his Photograph on his arrival in America, and when he departed for old England. Chevalier's Life for the Hair did its work quickly; and it never fails where there is weak, falling-out, or gray hair. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair," sent free by mail, and given away at the drug stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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Buy and Sell all issues of

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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, May 5, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 22 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 02 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

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For letters of credit apply to

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Has removed from No. 257 to NO. 240 BROADWAY.

One door above Park-place, during the rebuilding of their Banking House. S. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. The whole issue of these bonds amounts to $250,000, for the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST JULY, 1900.

The undersigned offers for sale

$1,000,000

of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,

No. 26 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of the Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 4th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 11 A. M.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ALEC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York," due on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as strictly second, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Central National Bank, New-York.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY No. 704 Broadway, (basement.) April 25, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

JOHN HONE, President.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113	113¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	109¼	109⅜
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	10-40 Registered	102¾	103¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	107	10-40 Coupon	103	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108¼	Gold	139¼	139⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	106¾	June 7-30	107¼	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¾	106¾	July 7-30	107¼	107⅜
5-20 C. '65, Jan'July	108⅞	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and

No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 00

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - - $3,623,896 87

LIABILITIES, - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.

D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.

J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.

T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads, at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the Railroad from St. Louis to Belmont, 195 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, and thence to other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch to Kennett, twenty-four miles, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of the property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, believing the revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.

JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.

E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.

BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.

J. H. LUCAS, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.

WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.

GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.

JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.

GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)

WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Tradesmen's Bank, St. Louis.

JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.

ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

R. D. MINTURN & CO., W. T. BLODGETT,

J. H. SWIFT, A. R. ENO.

W. T. WALL,

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the extension of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Davenport, to Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, } Trustees.
F. HAVEN,

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending from the City of Davenport, Iowa, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto —Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto —Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein: and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the bonds of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer,

No. 13 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, first mortgage coupons, due 1st of May, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of Grant & Son, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY LAND GRANT AND CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—We will pay 2½ per cent. above the prices paid by the Trustees and the C. R. I. & P. Company on final adjustment of the bonds.

F. HAVEN.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto —Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

BAYONNE, 28 MINUTES FROM NEW-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a neat residence, five minutes' walk from station, on an eminence, affording fine views of New-York and Newark Bays; House contains ten rooms; good stable; $8,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON LINE OF STATEN Island Railroad, near station, school and church, snug, pretty cottage, with one acre ground; house just finished; price $4,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT and attic house; it has all the modern improvements, situated on Vanvorst-square, Jersey City. Inquire of L. D. LANDRINE, No. 226 Grove-st., Jersey City.

NICE CLEARED FARM, 50 ACRES; house, barn, fruit, stock, crops, &c.; $3,000; 36 miles; half a mile from depot; $500 cash. Send stamp to B. WOOD, Deer Park, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in the manufacture of fine jewelry, by a firm well known in the trade. Advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $30,000 capital. Office in New-York. Communications addressed to E. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

$20,000 WANTED.—THIS AMOUNT TO invest in an established manufacturing business; ample security in real estate can be given; all communications strictly confidential. Address B. G. H., care Henry Russell & Co. No. 38 Park-row.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT, A four and feed mill at Norwalk, Conn. A competent man, with some means, would find this a very desirable opening. Call at No. 41 Maiden-lane from 3 to 5 P. M., or address A. H. FARLIN, Elizabeth, N. J.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The General Office and Money Department of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 124 Broadway to NO. 115 BROADWAY,

opposite. The freighting business will continue to be transacted at No. 61 Hudson-st., as heretofore.

REMOVAL.

E. VATET, HAIR CUTTER, HAS REMOVED from No. 819 to No. 896 Broadway, up stairs, between 19th and 20th sts., New York.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 19 Wall-st.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHUR BATHS REmoved from No. 110 Bleecker-st. to No. 107 Waverly-place, fourth door west of Washington-square.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 51 Beaver-st. to No. 47 Broad-st.

ROBERT FRANCIS HAS REMOVED FROM No. 51 Beaver-st. to No. 47 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 15th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

The transfer books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 336 and 338 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY will sell, at a sacrifice, a nice, comfortable house, 13 rooms, bath-room, store-rooms, heater, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; eight lots, with fruit, flowers, evergreens, in profusion; barn, cow, poultry; location unexceptionable; in complete order; few minutes to horse or steam cars; two miles above Harlem Bridge, $10,500, including gas-fixtures, cow and poultry; or can be had furnished, if desired. For further particulars apply to G. W. LITCHELL, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor, front room.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—NO. 4 WEST 14th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.; brick house, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; one of the best built houses in the city, with modern improvements, in complete order; to be sold at a bargain, or will be rented low to a genteel tenant; owner going abroad. Apply to GIDEON DAVENPORT, No. 179 Nassau-st., room 4.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 24 West 49th-st.; built in the best manner by Amos Woodruff, Esq., and containing all modern improvements. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST., NEWLY and prettily furnished, and in perfect order. Everything about it is new. Possession given. Price $36,000. Apply to E. C. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway,

CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,

Agents for the Company;

or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.

D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.

J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.

T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

COUNTRY ESTATES.

Villas, Parks, Cemeteries laid out by W. M. G. SMITH, Landscape Gardener.

Address, or call on, Messrs. Fleming & Hogg, arborists, 67 Nassau-st. New York City.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.; all fenced in new order; location healthy and pleasant; close on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagon, &c., $8,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE partly furnished; cottage house, piazza on three sides, 12 rooms and pantries, fine shade, choice fruit in great variety, tenant house, stable and sundries, 2 acres land, pair horses, cow, poultry, vehicles, farming tools—for $14,500, or, unfurnished, $12,000; fine fishing, boating, hunting; about one mile from Chatham depot, Morris and Essex Railroad, 1 hour from New-York. Apply to N. NILES, Esq., Attorney, No. 18 Wall-st., or G. P. SMITH, with Minot, Hooper & Co., No. 53 Leonard-st. Would exchange for improved City property.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located on high river or public ground, and the large ground is cool and remarkably healty; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEbeck, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 11 A. M., on the premises, the late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grass privilege; inland scenery and river views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counsellor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF LAND AT Somerville, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for sale—a brick house containing ten rooms, located in one of the best positions in Somerville, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, one and a half hours from New-York. Price $6,000.

Possession can be had immediately.

Apply to A. D. HOPE, Hope Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

AT GENEVA, N. Y.—ONE OF THE MOST beautifully located residences in the village, on the bank of Seneca Lake, 3 acres of land, fine house in large and well arranged, supplied with gas; the grounds are ornamentally laid out with trees, shrubs and hedges, garden and orchard, stables, &c.; gravel beach, affording fine facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For particulars inquire of WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; house, outbuildings, good house and abundance of fruit, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit Depot passes the door.

PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., A cottage house containing eight rooms, with stable; grounds comprise one acre, beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to G. F. BLAKE, 89 Pierrepont-st., or A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, 30 minutes from Williams bridge; fine farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 26 Exchange-place, (11 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A TRIVE SIDE—FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE land, adjoining the estates of A. Schmerhoorn and Thomas Cuilbert, having extensive views of the Hudson, and fronting on Riverdale-av. and turnpike, will be sold together or in villa sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND family residence of the late Daniel Holeman, Esq., delightfully situated on the East Bank of the Passaic River, three minutes' walk from the Erie Railway station, at Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey; 11 miles (or 47 minutes) from the New-York City Hall; numerous daily trains. The mansion, containing 25 rooms, is a large, substantial 3-story brick building, with stone basement and spacious verandahs surrounding on all sides, to which a splendid conservatory is attached; a fine garden, hot-houses, forcing beds, with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. The elevated pleasure grounds on which the mansion stands, include a beautiful grove of large ornamental native and foreign forest trees, in front are two beautiful lakes separated from each other only by the carriage drive, and abounding with choice fish. The mansion would afford a most delightful family residence, or be suitable for a select boarding house or seminary.

Also, 165 acres of land, with farm-house, barns, stables and out-buildings to let separately, or with the mansion. Refer to Mr. Anthony Post, at the "Cottage" on the premises. Apply to SAMUEL SHERMAN, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, &c. The convenient and fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET ON THE SOUND—18 MILES FROM the City by rail, a large double English cottage, double piazzas, fully and richly furnished throughout: choice fruit, shade and flowers; 10 acres land, fine range, nice grounds, &c.; a pair of fine family horses and two cows, &c., &c., if desired; reasonable rent; six months or longer. Inquire of FRAZER, BROOKS & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to lease a new and modern built house, with handsome bay windows, twelve rooms, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated; beautiful view; three minutes' walk from the City. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR the Summer or by the year, a large dwelling house with ten acres of land; situated on the slope of Orange Mountain, in a perfectly healthy region; one hours' ride from the City; easily accessible, and affording a most commanding and delightful prospect; terms moderate. Apply to WM. B. HOLMES, No. 556 Broadway, or to W. H. HARRIS & CO., Montclair.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of fruit, in the village of Oakton, 15 minutes from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, fully furnished country residence, about one hour from Wall-st., near Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; contains 16 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; stabling also furnished. Apply to DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 172 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET IN RIVER TERRACE, HOboken—A first-class house, in good order, with all modern improvements; has a fine view of the river; within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire at Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Office, near the ferry.

A.—TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached; handsomely frescoed; furnished $275 a month, unfurnished $2,700 per year.—ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, L. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good size and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished; each having a garden plot containing fruit, berries, &c.; also room large; ice-house, &c.; small fishing. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad and 5 minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage-house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground; finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A HANDsome house, fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet in house; garden with fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE ON LONG ISLAND.—AN UNfurnished cottage to let to a small family at Rosslyn, Long Island, about twenty miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the boat landing, and fifteen minutes from the railway station. Apply in the counting-room of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN	MINNESOTA.
COLORADO	NEBRASKA.

Will be dispatched from pier foot of Canal-st., as follows:

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY. May 13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY. May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY. May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY. June 10

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Ducrenne	SATURDAY. May 16
EUROPE, Lemarie	SATURDAY. May 30
ST. LAURENT, Bocande	SATURDAY. June 13
PEREIRE, Surmont	SATURDAY. June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $95.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $98.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, will find in taking the steamer of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY. May 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY. May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY. May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY. May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY. June 3
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY. June 10

Chief cabin passage $136

Second cabin passage 80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage 145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND Baggage on board Steamship JAVA will leave the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, from 1 to 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Passengers only can be taken on board.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $75 } Payable in
Second Cabin ..... 36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails	April 30
SIBERIA sails	May

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin ..... $80 Gold.

Steerage ..... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for conveying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY.	May 4
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY.	May 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY.	May 13
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY.	May 16
CITY OF WHINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY.	May 18
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY.	May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $100	Steerage $30
To London 105	To London 40
To Paris 115	To Paris 50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $30; steerage, $16—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passage by steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every WEDNESDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, LONDERON	May 6
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan	May 9
CALEDONIA, Macdonald	May 16

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, Webster, will leave SATURDAY, May 9, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month, viz.:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. F. Timmerman, July 23.

These splendid steamers are built of iron, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning for engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Capt. JOHN DRAKEN.

NEVADA, Capt. MERRILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Van Sice, May 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Adams, May 14.

HENRY R. CRANE, Capt. Baker, via Nassau, May 21.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. R. R. Adams, THURSDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND. New and elegant side-wheel steamships MATTEMAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every SUNDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the inboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to

JOHN G. MCCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAKER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-s., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CROMWELL	VAIL	SATURDAY. May 9
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY. May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY. May 23.
MISSOURA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY. May 30.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, May 9
MONTICELLO, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, May 16

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, and Atlantic & Gulf R. R. and Florida steamers.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 15c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. U. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 north River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) also at Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Fare taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

C. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR

BOSTON.

From Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., (at 5 o'clock P. M.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4.

To Boston, first class	$3 00
To Providence, first class	2 00

By the new and splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

And from same date the steamers of this line will stop at foot of 19th-st., East River; fifteen minutes' drive only from the uptown hotels; to receive passengers leaving there during the Summer months,

AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the Pier, and tickets will be sold at the same low rates of fare as at the Company's office, No. 35 South-st.

Passengers from the East will also be landed at this Pier in the morning, if they so desire.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE

FOR

BOSTON

VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. H. BULL,	}	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,	}	TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 36 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FAIR $1 50, and proportionate reduction to points West and North. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and Lake Champlain steamers for Whitehall, Lake George, Saratoga and all intermediate stations. Also with railroad for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare on Sunday evening $2.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:00 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, for Albany, combining the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Verplanck's. Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the steamer SAMUEL MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK HUNTINGTON, OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer.)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1830.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGE.—At reduced prices, at BRAUNSDORF & MEYER'S, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suits of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas to administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—no 26,000 patients testify. Those their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF Clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

500 BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868,

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES' FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or at the office of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. S. Richards & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGANS AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.

Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock,

at their new and commodious salesrooms, No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., an extensive catalogue of new goods from manufacturers; also, the entire stock of a dealer giving up business.

James F. Mallory, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO.

OFFICE NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

TUESDAY, May 12,

At 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises:

PEREMPTORY SALE of a very desirable residence and building site

AT STAMFORD, CONN.

House of sixteen rooms, with every modern improvement, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For further particulars apply to Messrs. HARDING and SMITH, Stamford, or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER WILL SELL,

on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868,

at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,400 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, about 400 tons of bonebiack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

By Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE, ALL MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 392 5th-av., corner of 36th-st., by order of the executors of K. Center, Esq., deceased, all the valuable furniture in said mansion, viz.:

Axminster carpets, Turkish carpets, carved walnut parlor suites, covered in figured reps; lambrekins and tassels, lace curtains, carved walnut cornices, ormolu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, carved walnut mantel mirrors, carved inlaid pedestals, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved black walnut extension table, black walnut suite in reps, black walnut buffet, oil paintings, dead game, &c. Also, black walnut book-cases, bronze figures, rich mantel ornaments, Roman bronze chandeliers, mantel urns, sofas and chairs in moquet, reception fancy chairs, carved black walnut library chair, bahl and marquetrie furniture, green rep curtains.

BEDROOMS.—Black walnut carved bedstead, mattresses, dressing bureaus, carved marble-top centre tables, rosewood etagere, mirror back, carved black walnut etagere, mirror back, buhl secretary, lounges in reps and brocatel, chairs in reps and brocatel, Wilton rug and carpets, corner etagere, quartette suite in green reps, chandeliers and brackets, carved black walnut suites in reps, rosewood chess table, ottomans, &c., &c.

HALL AND ROOM.—Rosewood fence billiard table, full size balls, rack, cues, counters, &c., Phelan's patent; walnut suite in green reps, bronze four-light billiard chandelier and reflectors, Brussels carpet, &c.

HALL.—Real bronze light, umbrella-stand, hall chairs.

KITCHEN.—A patent water ram, in complete order; oak extension-table and chopping-table, patent triangle, refrigerator, &c. Will be on exhibition the day previous to sale. Tickets from the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of a general assortment requisite for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany sofas, lounges, tetes, reps and hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mirror back and door etageres, bookcases, pier and side tables, rosewood and black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, wardrobes, stair carpets and oil-cloths, hair, feather and spring mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut and oak extension tables, dining chairs, crockery, and glass ware, silver-plated and glass ware, stoves, desks and kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a full size billiard-table.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 22 East 41st-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, mirrors, etageres, marble and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, chairs, tables, window-curtains, shades and, cornices, mattresses, pl lows, bolsters, stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, dining-tables, chairs, china, crockery, and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. & M. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 6, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:

3,139 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,730 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Caro*, from Palermo.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following leases will be sold to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the last day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, E. D.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following lands and premises in the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 20th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and certain as follows, to wit: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Franklin-street at the distance of seventy feet, northwesterly from the corner of Franklin and Orange (now Baxter) streets, running thence northeasterly along ground late of George Lorillard deceased, one hundred feet to a point distant sixty-six feet from Orange-street, thence northwesterly and parallel with Franklin-street twenty-two feet, thence southwesterly along ground leased by the said George Lorillard in his lifetime to Dixon and Bond, one hundred feet to Franklin-street, and thence southeasterly along Franklin-street twenty-three feet to the place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground with the buiding thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City and County of New-York, and more known and designated as Nos. 15 and sixteen and half Hamilton-street, as the same is now occupied, said lot being bounded as follows: Northerly in front to Hamilton-street, (late Chesapeake) street; easterly by ground now or formerly belonging to Daniel Drake and Isaac Bennett; southerly in the rear by ground now or formerly of John Voight, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Thomas Allaire, said lot containing in width in front seventeen feet four inches, in the rear seventeen feet, and in length on each side one hundred and forty-five feet six inches, be the same more or less: said premises hereby conveyed being now also known and designated on the Seventh Ward assessment maps as lot No. 47, number (1348) thirteen hundred and forty-eight, and the same property sold and conveyed to William Seaman, deceased, by Jeremiah S. Drake, Master in Chancery, by deed dated 8th day of February, 1865, and recorded in the Register or Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 162 of Conveyances, page 130, on 17th July 1865.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows: that is to say—commencing on the southerly point in the line of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, thence running southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet and three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Seventeenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 3, 1807.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the City of New-York, being one of those two certain lots of ground known and designated by the letter "R," and by the numbers 281 and 282, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, entitled "A map of the residuary estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New-York, as partitioned by the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant vs. Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, dated October 24, 1848," which map is certified by said Commissioners and a copy thereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, which said lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred and forty feet six inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and running thence southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet. Thence northeastwardly along a line drawn parallel to Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along the line of Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed April 3, 1807.

Also, a certain indenture of lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1866, with covenant of renewals, of all that certain lot of ground situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being the northerly half part in length, of all that certain lot, land, known and distinguished on a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number five, and bounded northerly in front by Division-street, southerly in the rear by the residue of said lot, westerly by lot number four, and easterly by lot number six, containing in breadth seventy-seven feet, and in length, the exact half part of said lot number five, together with the buildings on all said premises. Dated, April 30, 1868.

WM. H. BROMAN, Trustee.
EMELINE O'CONNOR,
CHARLES H. O'CONNOR,
EUGENE O'CONNOR.

AUCTION SALES.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 7,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Will make his

LAST APPEARANCE

IN IRISH DRAMA,

as above, sustaining his great specialities of

HANDY ANDY

and the

IRISH EMIGRANT.

The directors of the Academy have, in the most liberal manner, placed their rooms free of charge at Mr. Bryant's disposal, and that gentleman, supported by a number of artists who have volunteered their services, will devote the whole proceeds of the performance at the disposition and for the

BENEFIT

of the

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.

Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8.

ADMISSION 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS $1.

Tickets and reserved seats can now be obtained at Academy of Music, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.—MATINEE.

FOR TERESA MATINEE—RISTORI.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR ..... J. GRAU

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, May 6, at 1 o'clock—doors open at 12.

RISTORI AS SOR TERESA.

ONLY PRIVATE BOXES CAN BE SECURED.

Down-town ticket office, Peters' music store, 186 B'y.

FRENCH THEATRE.—SOR TERESA.

DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL WEEK.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 7 and 8,

LAST NIGHTS OF

SOR TERESA (SOEUR THERESA.)

ADELAIDE RISTORI, as ..... SOR TERESA.

SOR TERESA MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY, May 6.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, May 4, 1868.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.

BLIND TOM,

THE

WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,

will give a series of his

RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS

AT

IRVING HALL,

commencing

MONDAY, MAY 4,

his first appear

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued from First Page.)

together. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then accompanied the Impeachment Managers to the bar of the Senate.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

After the members returned to the House, Mr. BILL introduced a bill authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank of New-York to change its location, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia urging the reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents per gallon, and suggesting that the tax upon tobacco in its various forms be levied upon the plant.

THE BROOKS-BUTLER CHARGES.

The Speaker said that before the House proceeded to the Senate to-day, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee appointed this morning to investigate certain charges made by Mr. BROOKS against Mr. BUTLER. Were the House now really to consider the resolutions? If there was no objection, the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) might state briefly the reasons why he objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS desired in connection with this proposition to have another allegation in the debate of Friday investigated, for among other charges against him by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER), was one involving a question of veracity between himself and that gentleman. The gentleman had said that some time ago there was a case where one CLARKE sued a fellow by the name of BROOKS for part ownership in the New-York *Express*, and there was a difference between ERASTUS BROOKS and the other partner about a division of the spoils. They brought him (Mr. BUTLER) the case, and showed him that the two BROOKS had robbed CLARKE. He (Mr. BUTLER) did not love the [illegible] he would have nothing to do with it. It was a nasty affair, and not so fertile as guano. He saw the case in court, and the BROOKS's beaten."

Mr. BROOKS in reply to the above read a letter addressed to Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, as follows:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the *Express* suit alluded to by General BUTLER on Friday last, allow me to say that it was never offered to him by me directly or indirectly, and that I never heard his name mentioned in connection with it until Saturday last in reading his debate of the day before. His entire statement has not the shadow of a truth to rest upon. Yours truly,

S. T. CLARK.

Mr. BROOKS said Mr. CLARK, the plaintiff in the suit against him, is one of the proprietors of the New York *Tribune*, and the money editor of that paper. That gentleman had sent to him a telegram, namely: "BUTLER's story about the *Express* suit has not a shadow of truth. It was never offered by me to him." Mr. BROOKS remarked he wanted the matter to be investigated. The question of veracity which interested the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) is a matter of only $60,000—a comparatively small sum. He should insist on an investigation as to character. He could not understand the logical distinctions (Mr. DAWES) mind in demanding an investigation now, when, the other day, in a question involving the character of his colleague (Mr. BUTLER) and his associates in the case of impeachment, he (Mr. DAWES) voted not to appoint a committee to investigate the Alta Vela controversy, involving a million of dollars. Why the gentleman was so much interested in the sixty thousand dollars matter, it was not within his power to determine. If the matter of gold was to be investigated, it was necessary to follow it up with an investigation of the whole New Orleans Military Department.

The Speaker said the question was, will the House now consent to consider the resolution.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he offered the resolution at the request of his colleague, (Mr. BUTLER,) on whose character for integrity the remarks of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) reflected. It was for the House to say, when a charge was made by one member on a fellow-member, and he asked for an investigation of the truth of the charges, whether they would grant it or not. He repeated that he offered the resolution at the request of his colleague, and not because he or his colleagues believed there was ground for the charge sufficient for investigation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired five minutes to make some suggestions before the House shall determine to act upon the resolution. He asked for that much time.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A brief message was received from the President and read, in which he transmitted to Congress the accompanying documents which he deemed proper to state had been submitted to him relative to the proceedings to which they refer in South Carolina and Arkansas.

These documents include the Constitutions of the States of South Carolina and Arkansas, and were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PERSONAL MATTERS AGAIN.

Mr. BROOKS asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution which he considered necessary for a proper investigation.

Mr. DAWES said that if the House should rule to consider his resolution he would have control of it.

The House agreed to consider Mr. DAWES' resolution.

Mr. DAWES said he would now listen to the reading of the gentleman's resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to bring before them the report of the Special Commissioners, Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH and JAMES T. BRADY, Esqs., of New-York, appointed by President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON to investigate the administration of the military government of New-Orleans during the war, and especially the testimony of J. B. F. SMITH, JACOB BARKER, and W. W. WATSON, relative to the administration of Gen. BUTLER and his connection in the trade of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain with his brother, A. J. BUTLER.

Mr. DAWES considered it altogether unnecessary to instruct the Committee.

The House seconded the demand for the previous question and ordered the main question to be put.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to make a few remarks.

Mr. COVODE and others objected.

Mr. BECK desired to make an inquiry of the Chair. He asked whether, if the resolution be adopted in relation to the misappropriation of gold, it would be competent to inquire into the misappropriation of spoons and other plates, provided the material be silver?

The Speaker said the inquiry was not parliamentary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to cover the entire administration of Gen. BUTLER. He could see no reason why a part only should be investigated.

The resolution as introduced by Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. CARY rose to a question of privilege, and presented a preamble commencing:

Whereas, This House in the tenth article of impeachment, charged ANDREW JOHNSON—

Mr. FARNSWORTH made the point that this was not a question of privilege.

Mr. VAN WYCK objected to the further reading until the Chair ruled on the subject.

The Speaker said he would decide on the subject after the paper shall have been read.

It was read to the effect:

Whereas, This House in the tenth article of impeachment charged ANDREW JOHNSON with the high misdemeanors in office in making intemperate, violent and inflammatory harangues indecent and unbecoming to himself; therefore,

Resolved, In view of the exhibition here on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the Committee be instructed as to the propriety of the Managers withdrawing the tenth article of impeachment from the High Court.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege in its present form, but it would be if the gentleman had moved that the Managers withdraw any article of impeachment.

Mr. CARY then qualified his resolution so as to request the Managers to withdraw the tenth article.

The SPEAKER said the question was whether the House would now consider it.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON raised a point of order, that the gentleman could not take the floor from the gentleman from Ohio to move an adjournment.

The SPEAKER replied that no gentleman could hold the floor on an undebatable question.

Mr. BANKS said that he had been informed by the Clerk that he had been appointed Chairman of the Select Committee announced to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the gentleman speaking, saying that he had been refused the floor five minutes ago.

Mr. BANKS insisted that he had a right to make a statement.

Mr. ELDRIDGE withdrew his objection, saying he would not be as illiberal to gentlemen as they had been to him.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not now make his statement, and asked, would the House consider the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. ROBINSON demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, but before they were taken, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, at 4:45 o'clock, the House adjourned.

NOTE.—It is considered proper to state that the resolution of Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, reflecting upon the House, published in the report of yesterday's proceedings, was not read but was furnished by that gentleman to the reporter. The Speaker, when Mr. ROBINSON offered it as a question of privilege, ruled it to be out of order, because the previous question was pending on Mr. WINDOM's resolution and objection had been made to it being read.

It seems that owing to the confusion which prevailed in the Hall yesterday, the concluding remark of Mr. DONNELLY was not distinctly heard by the reporter. The understanding among members and reporters is that instead of inviting the House to take a drink, he asked "whether it would be proper for him, in the present temper of the House, to propose that the gentleman from Illinois, and himself imitate the illustrious example in the case of the Secretary of War and General THOMAS, and go out and take a drink." It was to this remark Mr. WASHBURNE replied he belonged to a temperance society.

VIRGINIA.

Removal of Municipal Officers in Richmond—The New Mayor—The Jeff. Davis Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 2, 1868.

There has been no news of general interest until to-day, when the sheriff, tax-collector, and several other important municipal officers were removed, and cut-and-out Hunnicutt men appointed. The people here feel it deeply, as all the appointees are recent arrivals from beyond the Potomac, and one of them is a colored man from Boston, named JOHN OLIVER. His office is messenger of the Council, with about $1,600 a year. He is a very bright mulatto of more than ordinary intelligence and attainments, having been appointed about a year ago Notary Public, by Gov. PEIRPOINT. I learn this evening that his Honor, Mayor MAYO, will be removed on Monday, and that Mr. CANNON, the present U. S. Commissioner, will succeed him. Mr. CANNON is a native of this State, a very young man, a moderate Republican, and quite popular with the people.

During the coming week the conventions of both parties meet to make their nominations, and a lively time is anticipated. The Conservatives are very gloomy over the news from the Southern elections, and have given up all hopes of defeating the Constitution.

JEFFERSON DAVIS did not arrive to-day, to answer in court, but his recognizance was renewed, and if the Chief Justice gets through with the "other President," it is thought "our President" will be tried this month. Gen. R. E. LEE came down from Lexington, yesterday, to attend as a witness. I met him several times on the street, to-day, and he looks better than I ever saw him before. His dress is a very plain suit of black broadcloth. KAPPA.

MEXICO.

The Proposed Military Colonies—Urgency of the Measure—English Acts of Hostility to the Republic to be Prevented—Regrets, the Revolutionist—Generals Jiminez and Arce Reconciled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1868.

The discussion of the project establishing military colonies on the frontiers still continues in Congress. So far as Yucatan and Campeachy are concerned, it is not solely to prevent the inroads of the Indians that these colonies are designed, but to cut off communication between the hostile Indians and the English colony at Belize, from which it is well known that the savages receive aid and comfort. Deputy PESUCHE has introduced an amendment to the bill colonizing the frontiers, which provides for the organization of four colonies, to be composed of five hundred men each, and all intended for each of the States of Yucatan and Campeachy. There are many bad features in the bill, but this portion of it deserves attention, and should it become a law, will doubtless put a stop to the abuses complained of. To prove that there is really cause for complaint I will give a few of the facts in the case. The war of races in Yucatan and Campeachy has been encouraged by the English colony at Belize. I have no fears of making this accusation against a colony under the protectorn of the British flag, because I am in possession of documents which justify it. Since the year 1848 this colony has been a constant cause of annoyance to the State Government, and diplomatic correspondence between Mexico and Great Britain relative to the sale of arms and ammunition to the hostile Indians has been incessantly carried on. The commerce I refer to was formerly secretly participated in by the inhabitants of Belize, and the English Government has repeatedly denied its existence, but of late years the mask has been thrown off so that the residents of the colony can only be considered as allies of the Indians and enemies to Mexico. While this state of affairs exists, the war which is devastating both Yucatan and Campeachy will never terminate, and the military colonies are suggested to put an end to the traffic. I now give a few extracts from letters of the celebrated Mexican JOSE M. LUIS MORA to the Minister of Foreign Relations, written when that gentleman was at the head of the Mexican Legation, London, in October, 1849:

"From correspondence published in the journals here, it is known that the inhabitants of Belize, instead of making common cause with the whites of that region, as the laws of humanity and civilization would dictate, are in league with the Indians, showing a mean and mercenary disposition to make money in opposition of the promptings of humanity."

All the world knows how such proceedings on the part of the English will end. A war of extermination will be commenced, and who can tell the horrors that may be committed by a savage foe, who respects no law? The English will have much to answer for at some future day.

A body of a thousand men posted on the banks of the Rio Hondo would relieve the great suffering experienced by our people, inflicted upon them by the English, who encourage the Indians in every possible way, and at the same time cut off communications existing between them and the Indians. Without their help the Indians would be powerless, and even should they make an attack on our forces one defeat would so demoralize them that they would at once submit to the Government. Although we have an undoubted right, in any event, to drive the English from a territory they unjustly possess, yet I think it would be better to establish colonies of our own, and stop these abuses at once."

Another case, which fastens this traffic in arms with the Indians upon the English, is as follows: In the month of February, 1867, several Yucatecos captured a boat loaded with contraband of war intended for the Indians, and on its way to the coast of Yucatan, and escorted it to Sisal with its crew. The Government at Belize was indignant at this act of hostility against their allies, as they termed it, and had posted up on the doors of the Court-house the following

NOTICE:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Feb. 22, 1867.

Whereas, On or about the 10th of February, FRANCISCO ROBLES, FRANCISCO MENESES, MIGUEL MENA, ENCAMCION MENA, EZCQUIT COELLO, and JOSE MARIA ORELLANO, on the Rio Hondo, within the limits and jurisdiction of British Honduras—[this is not true, because the Rio Hondo is common to both, according to the treaties,]—attacked with felonious intent FRANCISCO MORENO, JOSE MAGANA, and SECUNDINO SOBERANOS, they being in a boat with a cargo consisting of one thousand pounds of gunpowder, and other merchandise, and took from them said boat and cargo, and attempted to kill those in charge, acts which are calculated to excite the vengance of the Indians of Santa Cruz, (for whose use this cargo of powder and merchandise was being transported,) against the inhabitants of this colony; therefore, the following rewards will be paid for the delivery of any of said parties at the prison at Belize: For FRANCISCO MENERES, $500; and $200 for each of the others. A reward of $500 will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person as accessory after or before the fact.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

All this justifies the importance which is now given to the events occurring in these States. On one side the tomahawk of the savage is destroying the lives of defenceless families, and on the other their allies, the English, are urging them on to their work of destruction in order to appropriate more Mexican territory. In this deplorable situation the people of Yucatan and Campeachy have raised their voices, and called for the protection of the General Government. It is time this matter was taken in hand, and if the military colonies about to be established do not do away with this unchristian warfare and trade in arms and ammunition, some other and more effective measures should at once be resorted to. Only about 5,000 of these Indians now live, and a force of 2,000 men would be sufficient to exterminate them within a year, leaving the country quiet, and giving peaceably-inclined inhabitants an opportunity to better their condition.

NEGRETE, THE REVOLUTIONIST.

The movements of Gen. NEGRETE deserve especial attention. The positions he has occupied in both camps, his great revolutionary experience, his many friends and connections, make him a man much to be feared. When he espoused the cause of Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA it was not because that cause satisfied him, but rather that he might raise a standard beneath whose folds all the disaffected would rally. Since 1860 GONZALES ORTEGA has been playing in Mexico the part that in the European monarchies is filled by disappointed Princes. He has displayed untiring energy, and availed himself of whatever means might present themselves to seize upon the power. If he possessed more ability or more friends no doubt he would ere this have succeeded. His last attempt merits severe condemnation, for it tended to divide the Liberal Party while combating a foreign invasion. Yet it had many and influential partisans, and ORTEGA could to-day rely upon their influence were his cause a just one. It is undeniable that Gen. NEGRETE, with his 1,50 men, is a revolutionary power to be feared, and if preparations are not made at once to counteract its influence the delay will be regretted at no distant date. He has not taken this step without first considering the probabilities of success, and his agents are everywhere among his friends seeking their aid; four of them have already been arrested. It is known that he is in communication with Gens. VEGA and JIMENEZ, and others who are in rebellion against the Government, and it would not be surprising if one day all these men should rally under the flag of NEGRETE.

GENS. JIMENEZ AND ARCE.

The result of the interview between Gens. JIMENEZ and ARCE has been a perfect understanding on all disputed points. The opposing forces, who were preparing for battle, have come to a like *entente*, thus avoiding the shedding of blood between those who only a few months since were fighting side by side against the invaders of Mexican soil. Gen. JIMENEZ, pending the necessary arrangement of the matter, has superseded his arms to Gen. ARCE, and is on his way to MEXICO to consult with the Government.

QUASIMODO.

WEST INDIES.

Assault on the United States Consul in Cuba—President Baez at St. Domingo—The Revolution in Hayti—Salnave's Capture by the Cacos Imminent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

When Mr. LA RENTRIE, the present acting United States Consul-General, took charge of the position, he immediately set to work to reduce affairs to a system. I do not mean to say that the Consul succeeded in making his office a genuine paradise, or that his administration was so thoroughly excellent as to leave no cause of complaint, but it is certain that he has managed matters, generally speaking, very well, and there is no doubt that the majority of persons who have come into contact with him are perfectly satisfied, as he is possessed of faculties rarely found among American consuls abroad—politeness and common sense. For some time past considerable ill-feeling has existed between the Consul and the Shipping-Master, Senor GARCIA, a Government official, owing to the alleged improper assumption of certain prerogatives by GARCIA, and unfair acts committed by him in his official capacity. The Consul tried, but ineffectually, to secure the removal of Senor GARCIA, and, it is stated, used some very severe language to effect his purpose. Senor GARCIA, who heard of this, went yesterday to the Consulate, and meeting the Consul at the door of the building, aimed several blows at his face which were warded off in the most artistic manner. The attack was very cowardly, for the Consul is an old man, small in stature and quite sickly, whilst GARCIA is very stout, and in the full enjoyment of youth and strength. When the matter reached the ears of the acting General, VALMASEDA, he immediately ordered the arrest and confinement of GARCIA in the barracks of the night police, where he was left to cool off. There is very little doubt that he will be deprived of his position, besides suffering punishment for his unwarranted assault.

ST. DOMINGO.

President BAEZ, as you are aware, arrived at St. Domingo March 29, and was received with great *éclat*. Twenty-one days have since gone by and he has not yet assumed the executive power, and declines doing so until certain formalities have been gone through with. The negotiations for Samana, the public department and other important matters, have stimulated him to desire the dictatorship, and so far his actions have only resulted to his advantage, as several districts have petitioned him to accept the office. It is in accordance with these views that Gens. HUNGRIA and LUCIANO have represented to him that the people wish him installed as Dictator instead of President. BAEZ, thus far, has not decided which of the two titles he will accept. It is well known, however, that he has but little hope for the tranquility of the country under the existing state of affairs, and it is thought, therefore, he will accept the Dictatorship, in which position he will be better able to restore the country to quiet. His great desire is to retain Samana, and he has assured many of his friends that he does not at all approve of parting with it, and will not do so unless the sacrifice is absolutely needed for the good of the country. It is said that the filibustering Colonel FABENS has left for the United States on a mission from CABRAL.

HAYTI.

Everything in Hayti is in disorder and confusion, SALNAVE and his army are in a trap, and the Cacos are extending the revolution so that there is but little hope for SALNAVE to escape. They have him hemmed in at Ouaminthe, about two hundred miles from Cape Haytien, and every pass is guarded to cut off the retreat of the forces of the President should he attempt to flee. Gen. CHEVALIER, who left Cape Haytien with four thousand men for the purpose of liberating the President, was attacked by the Cacos and his army destroyed; only eight hundred men escaped, and CHEVALIER himself only avoided the foe by a miracle. It is supposed that many Americans were among the Cacos directing their operations.

The Cacos themselves have made no political declarations, and maintain strict silence on the subject; no one can surmise what they intend doing. All that is known is that they are intent upon destroying the power of SALNAVE. As the revolution progresses, the Cacos gain in power and means; they only show hostility to the Government, however, and on their line of march they respect private property and persons. When they reach Port au Prince the Government will undoubtedly fall without bloodshed, and another President will be named to whom no opposition will be made. GEFFRARD will probably be the man, although this is only a conjecture.

The Minister from the United States is expected daily at Port au Prince. The new policy of Secretary SEWARD toward the Republic of Hayti is much discussed by the representatives of England and France, who assume to know more on the subject than any one else. Time will tell. Certain it is, meanwhile, that the United States Government will soon obtain possession of the Bay of Samana on terms dictated by itself, and, in that case, will not take possession of the island of St. Thomas, notwithstanding the vote of the people. The American dollar is worth thirty four Haytien dollars. QUASIMODO.

THE TURF.

Extraordinary Trotting Contest on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Six Heats—The Race Postponed on Account of Darkness—Remarkably Fast Time.

Yesterday a trotting match came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., which was productive of unusual interest from its extraordinary character, as well as for the remarkably fast time made. It was for a purse of $400 (given by the proprietor,) for horses that have never beaten 2:32 in harness, mile heats best 3 in 5. There were eight entries, all of which started except *Ella Sherwood* and *Ed Ellis*. The six that came upon the track were *Bolly Lewis*, driven by Rupp DOBLE; *Fred Pence*, driven by JAMES DUGERY; *Breese*, driven by JAMES MCKEE; *J. J. Bradley*, driven by W. BORST; *Lady Amber*, driven by J. CHAMPLAIN; and *Atlanta*, driven by TOM CARPENTER. In the pools, *Breese* had the call, being taken in conjunction with *Bradley*, against the field. There was a very fine entrance, but the weather was cold and gloomy, portending rain, which fell sparingly at intervals, and the track bad.

FIRST HEAT.—Upward of an hour was spent in scoring. At last the judges, thoroughly wearied out, gave the word to a straggling send-off. *Atlanta* had a couple of lengths the best of *Breese*, *Amber* next, and *Bolly Lewis* and *Bradley* almost a distance behind. *Atlanta* kept the lead to the quarter-pole, but on the backstretch *Breese* shot past her and carried her to a break, before she recovered from which *Fred. Pence* took the second place. *Breese* passed the half-mile pole two lengths ahead of *Fred. Pence*, who was six lengths before *Atlanta*, and *Bolly Lewis* and *Bradley* almost a distance behind. *Atlanta* trotting splendidly up the stretch, being only beaten by half a length in 2:32¾; *Bolly Lewis* and *Atlanta* were distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools *Fred. Pence* sold for $100; *Bradley*, $80; *Breese* (although she had won the heat), for $70; and *Amber* for $7. *Breese* took and kept a lead of two lengths before *Bradley* until past the half-mile pole when she broke, and the pair broke yoked together from that point until close to the stand, where *Bradley* drew in front and won by half a length in 2:31¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $70 on *Bradley*, *Fred. Pence* led at the start, but at the quarter-pole *Breese* had passed him and was two lengths ahead, with *Bradley* third. *Breese* broke up twice close to the half-mile pole, before and after passing it, and *Bradley* became second to DUGERY's horse, who maintained his leading position throughout, and won, after a splendid struggle with *Bradley*, by half a length. Time, 2:31.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Amber* was first off, but at the quarter *Breese* was ahead. On the backstretch *Pence* broke and became last, *Breese* passing the half-mile mark half a length ahead of *Bradley*. *Breese* broke near the three-quarter pole, and *Bradley* had there two lengths the best of it. On the stretch *Pence* trotted fast, caught *Bradley*, and after a most brilliant finish won the heat by a neck in 2:32¾.

FIFTH HEAT.—Betting $50 to $20 on *Fred. Pence*. *Breese*, as before, outfooted the others to the half-mile pole, *Pence* and *Bradley* being head and head along the greatest part of the far side, but the latter gradually drew away, and was two lengths in front at the half-mile mark, and only half a length behind *Breese*. On the homestretch, *Breese* began to quit, and *Pence* joined issue with *Bradley*. From below the distance, one of the finest struggles ever witnessed ensued between these two, and when they passed the score, the judges could not separate them, and declared it a "dead heat." Time, 2:33¼.

SIXTH HEAT.—Darkness was now setting in, and although $100 to $40 was offered on *Fred. Pence*, there were no takers. The favorite and *Bradley* went head and head all round until past the three-quarter pole, where *Pence* broke and DUGERY took him in hand to save him and let the other two fight it out. *Bradley* won the heat easily, as DUGERY had been spoiled.

It had now become so dark that when time was up for the seventh heat it was impossible to distinguish the horses at any distance, and, in accordance with the rules of the track, the judges postponed the race until this day, at 11 A. M.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, May 5.—Purse $400. Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:32.

J. Dugery's b. g. Fred Pence	2	3	1	1	0	3
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	4	1	2	2	0	1
J. McKee's b. m. Breese	1	2	3	3	3	2
J. Champlain's b. m. Lady Amber	3	4	4	4	4	r.o.
B. Doble's g. g. Bolly Lewis	dis.					
J. Chambers' b. m. Atlanta	dis.					

Time—2:32¾, 2:31¾, 2:31, 2:32¾, 2:32¼, 2:37¾.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN CONNECTICUT.—This was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D., before the Historical Society. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. HAMILTON FISH, and spoke of the union of Church and State which existed in the early days of the history of Connecticut, when the Congregational or Presbyterian Church was established by law, and when no public office could be held by any one except a churchman. In the year 1756, or after 117 years of this unhappy administration of affairs, THOMAS BOWLER published a book in favor of religious freedom. In 1791 JOHN LELAND spoke boldly for the freedom of conscience. Ten years afterward ABRAHAM BOOTH's treatise on the same subject was published, and in 1815 the Baptists appealed to the Legislature for that freedom, and in 1817 the advent of the Federalists to power secured the desired result; and thus was the end of an intolerant, unbearable marriage of politics and religion in the State of Connecticut. The speaker was loudly applauded, and at the close, warmly thanked for his kind services.

ASSAULT ON AN EDITOR.—Last night, when Mr. GEORGE STEIN, dramatic editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, left the Stadt Theatre, he was accosted by a man who introduced himself by a few rough remarks as Mr. BECKER, husband of a lady employed in the German theatre, and without any provocation whatever, began an assault on him, knocking him down almost insensible. As soon as Mr. STEIN regained his feet he tried to defend himself with his cane, and at the same time hallooed for the Police, whereupon the brave man took to flight and escaped. Mr. STEIN continued on his way minus his hat, cane and keys, which he had lost in the *mêlée*. The only reason which can be assigned for this unmanly assault is, that Mr. STEIN, a week ago, in a critical review, passed some remarks on the theatrical performances of the wife of the assailant which were not very flattering. Steps have been taken already to prevent any similar occurrence.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., ON TEMPERANCE.—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was filled to its utmost capacity last evening, by an attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen to listen to an address on the subject of temperance. Capt. DUNCAN presided and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. MASON GALLAGHER. Rev. Mr. TYNG then delivered a lecture on "The Ethics of Temperance," in which he asserted that a man, in order to be a thorough temperance man, must give his heart to Christ—he must be a Christian before he could be a temperance man, and to this end adduced numerous illustrations from instances coming under his own observation in the course of his ministry. The speaker was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The third regular meeting of this Association took place last evening at the Cooper Institute, Mr. HORATIO AILEN presiding. The main object of the Association is to do such things as the Executive Committee may deem for the general welfare of the real estate within the district of the City, lying between Grand and Thirty-fifth streets and east of Third-avenue, and for the general improvement of the navigation of the East River. A resolution was offered by Mr. TAYLOR in favor of action at the next meeting, ordering that the limits of the Association be extended so as to include all that section south of Thirty-fifth-street and east of Fifth-avenue, after which the meeting adjourned.

HELD TO BAIL.—Early yesterday morning an unknown man was found in an insensible condition, bleeding from a wound in the head, as he lay in front of the lager-beer saloon No. 680 Second-avenue. The man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the saloonkeeper, MICHAEL GROSS, was arrested, Justice CONNOLLY holding him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, held at their hall in Thirteenth-street, last evening, Messrs. R. MCKECHNIE, N. W. YOUNG, and J. S. O'DONOHUE were elected delegates to the National Convention of all the Typographical Unions, to be held in Washington next June.

PERSONAL.—Col. J. W. FABENS and J. S. JESSURUN, Esq., Commissioners in behalf of the Dominican Government to the United States Government, arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Bienville* from Havana.

MISSING.—The brig *R. W. Grice*, which sailed from Alta Vela, St. Domingo, on the 14th of February last, for Baltimore, with fifteen passengers and a cargo of guano has never arrived, nor have any tidings of her been received.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 5—5 P. M.

Consols are firmer and higher. The closing rates are 92½@92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for money ex dividend.

American Securities closed quiet and steady at the following figures:

United States Five-twenties	70½@⅝
Illinois Centrals	86¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday May 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed firm at 76½.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 5—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 69 francs 45c. or 10c. higher than at last report.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 5—Evening.

Cotton closed a shade easier, though quotations are unaltered. The sales have been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Prices are without alteration.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firmer at 1s. 6d. for Standard White; Spirits Petroleum has declined to 8d. ₱ gallon. Sugar is quiet at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, May 5.

Petroleum closed at 44¾ francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 5.

TOBACCO dull—buyers and sellers are apart; Lugs, $4 50@7 50; Common to Medium Leaf, $8@$18; good shipping, $12@$14; bright Leaf, $20@$100. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP firm, with a light stock, at $1 35@$1 50 for undressed, and $2 40@$3 40 for dressed. FLOUR firm, especially for best Fall, with a light demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT very firm and active; prime to choice Fall, $2 75@$2 95; Spring, $2 07@$2 15. CORN firm at 87c.@91c. OATS advancing and more active at 76c.@78c. BARLEY—Only a small business; Choice Spring, $2 60. RYE—Sales at $1 75, but generally held higher. PROVISIONS quiet; sales of Pork at $29@$29 50@$29 75; sales of 1,000 bbls. for all May, at $30. BULK MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; sales of 100,000 loose Shoulders at 13c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD firm; Tierce held at 20c.; Keg sold at 20c. @21c. WHISKY steady at 20c. CATTLE inactive at $4@$8 50, gross, for Inferior to Extra. SHEEP steady at $2 75@$7 50 ₱ head. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady at previous prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75@$13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 4,000 bushels choice White Canadas at $3; 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 42, and 3,200 bushels do. at $2 38. CORN firm and quiet. OATS unchanged; sales 1,300 bushels at 80c. BARLEY inactive. RYE firm; sales 6,000 bushels at $1 15½ in gold, in bond. PROVISIONS unsettled. CORN MEAL $2 70 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $33. SHIPSTUFFS, $36. MIDDLINGS, $40 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat 10c., Corn 9c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—26,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley, 661,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—5,300 bbls. flour, 17,800 bushels Wheat, 33,300 bushels Corn, 6,200 bushels Peas, 1,113,000 feet Lumber. The shipments of Flour by rail for the month of April were 3,234 bbls., and since Jan. 1 to May 1, 56,400 bbls.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR more active and firmer; Spring Extras, $9 75@$11. WHEAT firm with improved demand; No. 2, $2 18; No. 2, buyers at $2 19. CORN active and advanced 2¼c.; No. 1, at 92½c.@93c.; No. 2, 91c.@92c.; New, 90½c. OATS excited and advanced 1¼c., at 70c. RYE more active and unsettled at 85c. @87c. BARLEY unsettled and nominal. PROVISIONS firm, but inactive. First-class MESS held at $29. LARD firm but inactive at 19½c.@19½c. BULK MEATS in fair demand and moderately active. LIVE HOGS quiet. COTTON dull and declining. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—7,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 360,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR—Spring higher; sales at $11 75@$11. WHEAT quiet; sale of a boat load, No. 2 Spring, Chicago, at $2 26. CORN better and active; sales 70,000 bushels at $1 in store. OATS in good demand, and a shade better; sales 78,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 78c.; 26,000 bushels do., on the spot, at 76½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY inactive. SEEDS dull; prices unchanged. PORK advanced 50c. ₱ barrel. FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Flour, 4,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 467,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR dull at $11@$11 50 for Superfine. WHEAT quiet at $2 05 for No. 1, and $2 00 for No. 2. CORN is in fair demand at 91c.@93c. for Ear, and 94c. for Shelled. RYE quiet and held as $2 05 for No. 1, and $2 for No. 2. OATS quiet, at 66c. for No. 1, and 64c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK dull, at $28 50. BULK MEATS quiet at 13¾c. for Shoulders, and 16c. for Sides. BACON quiet and firm, at 14¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@18c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS quiet and unchanged. LARD active and higher, asking 19¾c.@20c. COTTON quiet; Middling held at 30¾c.@31c. Gold, 139@139¾, selling.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 5.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 62½@$10 50; Medium, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT active but unsettled; No. 1 at $2 19; No. 2 at $2 09½. OATS bargain and higher. CORN firm and higher at 92c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS for two days—2,300 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls., Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

THE RAIN.—The wet weather experienced recently has not benefited the country only, since it has spoiled a great many hats and compelled the wearers of shocking bad articles of the kind to procure needed substitutes. Those whose tasteless hats have been spoiled will mend their ways and their looks by buying one of KNOX'S spring styles, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The consciousness of security at night pays me a most satisfactory interest on the amount invested in your most valuable invention, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. A. T. HANKS,
Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

The Peruvian Syrup is a permanent tonic. Alcoholic stimulants afford only temporary relief.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	May 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	May 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.